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Past and Present.

This age is wise with wisdom slowly culled,
And men, grown bold like well trained hunters, leap
From crag to crag of truth, with sight undulled,
O'er precipices steep.

But when our fathers trod the level plains,
The stars shone brightly in the gentle streams,
The rainbow arched above the summer rains,
And sleep brought happy dreams.

The world is rolling swift and far away
From morning mists and early morning light,
And in the fullness of the middle day
No shadows meet the sight.

But reaching from that soft and shifting sky
Of early dawn a radiant pathway shone,
And angels in the morning ventured nigh,
Who in the morn are gone!

They Two.

A reader of a magazine fell in with the following lines:

IDENTITY.

Somewhere—in desolate, wide-swept space—
In twilight land, in no-man's land—
Two hurrying shapes met face to face,
And bade each other stand.

"And who are you?" cried one, agape,
Shuddering in the gloaming light.
"I do not know," said the second shape,
"I only died last night."

After pondering them for three days his muse began to hum in the same tune, and the following was found upon his table the morning after he was sent to a private asylum:

COULDN'T TELL.

Nowhere—in the midnight, wind-swept street,
In Muddle town, in No Rum town—
Two staggering shapes, colliding, meet,
And knock each other down.

"Say, who are you?" cries one, when up,
Hiccoughing, with a drunken face.
"I don't (hic) know," says t'other chap,
"I'm a stranger 'n this place."

MY AUNT'S STORY.

"Oh, Aunt Pam, how shall I make Jack a little more dignified? I want to be proud as well as fond of him. He's too silly, too demonstrative; how can I cure him? Aunt Pam, advise me!"

Aunt Pamela looked at Belle irresolutely for a moment, then beckoned to Hannah to take the tea away.

"I'll tell you a story, Belle," she said, "if you'll listen to it. I'll tell you how somebody you know came to be a cross, queer old maid—a whimsical, spiteful, lonely, desolate old woman."

"I don't know any such person," cried Belle.

"Yes, you do, child; you'll recognize her portrait when it's drawn. But at your age, dear, she was, I think, passably pretty and attractive; in fact, you won't believe it, but this heroine of mine was very like you when she was in the heyday of youth."

"Had she red hair, aunt, like mine?"

"Yes, and the brilliant complexion and high temper that go with it. She was only eighteen when she became the defendant in a case where all the little property she had in the world was at stake. She was already an orphan, and would have been a beggar had it not been for the wonderful zeal and ability of her legal adviser—Mr. Reginald Vickers. Long before the case was decided in her behalf she had grown to look forward to the necessary legal consultations as the brightest moments of her life, though not a word of love had passed between them. In truth, Belle, the lady of our story, whom we will call by my own old-fashioned name of Pamela, had a warm heart under a very cold exterior, and although she knew how to love well and devotedly, could not shape her sentiment to suit the somewhat energetic and passionate devotion of the young barrister.

"'You are so cold, Pamela,' he would say; 'one might as well have a bit of archæology in the shape of one of the mutilated Grecian goddesses for an idol. I whisper ever so many pretty things in your ear, and one would think they stopped at the tympanum, for not the faintest blush tinges your marble cheek, and the chiseled splendor of your profile remains as if carved in stone.'

"And all this time, Belle, every word of his had been like an electric shock of bliss to her enraptured soul, and she scarcely knew whether she was in paradise or upon the earth.

"When her engagement had reached an epoch devoted to the bridal trousseau, she became very much the property of certain relatives and their chosen seamstresses; there was so much of trying on, of comparing and choosing, that very little time was left for Reginald, of which he complained most bitterly; and when the convention adjourned to the country to arrange further preliminaries for the coming happiness, Reginald declared he would follow her very soon.

"It was weather such as this, Belle, in the month of May; and the very morning of her journey the luckless Pamela offended Reginald by repulsing him in what she held an unbefitting levity and familiarity. He had but twirled her about the room two or three times, caroling out in his gleeful way.

"Pamela bade him somewhat haughtily to desist, which he did, with a frown, and went immediately out of her presence, nor did she see him again until he bade her a cold farewell at the window of the railway car. So she went upon her way almost broken-hearted, and had no joy in the vernal landscape, nor, indeed, could she see field, or post, or flying bits of beauty for the tears that dimmed her sight. She took herself to task, and vowed that, come what would, when Reginald should meet her again, she would welcome him warmly, even should he enter the house by way of a somersault.

"Nevertheless, she found herself hoping that his first visit among these simple country folk would prove to them that he was altogether a superior being, not fashioned after the same clay as themselves—picturing him as she had so often seen him when deep in legal controversy, his high white brow bent into a frown, his eyes glowing with a secret fire, words falling out of his mouth like molten coals upon the heads of his adversaries; only some honest, faithful hearts that loved her far beyond her desert.

"Reginald reached the farm one balmy evening, riding from the train in a convenient ox-cart, his traveling suit of gray and broad straw hat, his flowing necktie and the air of easy nonchalance and careless simplicity about him, gravely vexing his betrothed. He had not been half an hour with Pamela before he was on intimate terms with the whole of her uncle's family. There was not the hint of a frown on his brow, and no trace of legal lore or dignity of state embarrassed his intercourse with her simple relatives.

"To hear his talk as he stood there by the five-barred gate, swinging little Elsie to and fro, one would suppose that he had never pleaded a case, that he had never quoted a poem, or delivered an oration. Pamela's uncle drawled to him in his provincial dialect, her aunt joined in the conversation without even dropping her sun-bonnet, and Cousin Ephraim, the bashfulest of mortals, sat down to tea with the stranger guest. The supper the young lawyer devoured that night would have honored the appetite of a laborer in the off kitchen. Pamela looked with dismay at her Olympian, wondering if that could be the way the gods dined upon ambrosia. So, wounded and disappointed, scarce knowing why, she sat silent and cold by his side when they were alone together once more. They had the whole of the grim parlor, with its whitewashed walls, its hideous portraits, its horse-hair sofa and chairs, to themselves; but the door of the sitting room stood ajar, and Reginald looked longingly thence upon the gay rag carpet, the well-polished stove, with its grate aflame, the warm cushioned chair where her aunt nodded, and the bit of holly-crowned glass, where Ephraim made himself smart to visit sweet little Jessie Downes.

"'She is the loveliest creature, Reginald,' said Pamela, 'that the sun ever shone upon.'

"'Except one,' said Reginald. 'But I don't believe old Sol's rays often reach you, my Pamela.'

"The very next morning, at the country church, he saw Cousin Ephraim's sweetheart. As was her wont, she nestled in her father the deacon's pew, and looked with rapt eyes to the good old minister, while Reginald's eyes, once fastened on her primrose face, never left it throughout the service. By some magnetism their eyes met, and poor little Jessie's rapt gaze left the face of the minister to feast shyly upon the classical allurements of the young barrister.

"Reginald walked homeward by Jessie's side, while Ephraim and Pamela followed after, both proud and pleased that the little maiden had found favor in the sight of so distinguished a guest.

"Reginald prolonged his stay in the country, declaring that he needed a vacation, and was out in the morning betimes, fishing in the neighboring streams for sunfish, and gathering wild flowers and ferns; coming back at sundown somewhat abstracted in his manner, but sallying forth again the next day.

"Pamela declined to join these excursions, as the sun and wind together would have made sad havoc with her complexion—as they would with yours, my dear, you very well know. But there are complexions, Belle, that the sun takes to kindly enough, and paints with a magical brush, the wind putting in a crimson that was never found even upon the palette of Sir Joshua Reynolds.

"Upon the May festival, which was arranged late in the month as a farewell celebration for Pamela and her betrothed, the beauty of sweet Jessie Downes seemed to our pale patrician of the city like something almost supernatural. She called to Reginald time and again to tell her if he had ever conceived of so glowing and vivid a loveliness, and could not take her eyes from a head that made the sweet blossoms with which it was crowned seem faded and dull by comparison.

"The day grew somewhat chill toward evening, and in the hollow of the wood, where Pamela wandered alone, it seemed to her that the wind whistling among the trees arose to a kind of sob that was almost human in its intensity. And as she walked along, half anxious now to escape from a solitude that seemed peopled with melancholy sounds, she heard a murmur of voices close at hand, just beyond the little thicket that barred her progress.

"'It is so hard to say good-bye, my sweet child,' said a voice that was the one voice in the world to Pamela. 'You have crept into my heart, warming and blessing it.'

"'And shall I never see you again?' sobbed little Jessie Downes.

"'Nay, darling, how can I tell? Perhaps when this sweet madness is cured'—

"And then, Belle, poor Pamela heard no more. A blessed unconsciousness seized her, and for the first time in her life she fainted. Not the last; alas! since that moment of agony her nerves have not been so strong, and upon the recurrence of certain sounds or certain remembrances she loses herself for a time. A little while ago, when you pictured that scene in the woods, it put into words that bit of the past; I saw again the mosses and ferns at my feet, the little black pool of water half covered with withered leaves, and I heard the dull thud or discordant croak of the frogs.

"When, upon that time long ago, I awoke to consciousness, Reginald was bending over me with a white stricken face, and all the rest were busy with possets and restoratives in my behalf.

"When we were left alone together, and I found that Reginald hoped I was unconscious of all, I was tempted to accept this negative happiness held out to me by a niggardly destiny; but he begged of me, with a persistency which I interpreted in my own way, to follow him as quickly as possible to the city, whither he was going the following morning.

"'You may as well remain,' I said, coolly; 'a cowardly retreat now will avail nothing. Seek your happiness where you may, Reginald Vickers; it has never been dependent upon mine. I heard your words to Jessie'—

"'And if you did,' he broke in, 'what then? They were the first fond ones I ever said to her, and these were wrung from me by her sorrow for our parting. I never meant to do you wrong, Pamela, and was not disloyal to you in heart. It was mad, foolish impulse; forgive it, I pray you. Do not let this one fault make misery for both our lives. I will promise never to see her again.'

"'And do you think,' I cried, 'that her agony will mend mine?'

"'Nonsense, Pamela; it is not in a nature like hers to suffer long.'

"'But it is in a nature like mine,' I said. 'Nevertheless, Reginald Vickers, your path and mine lie apart henceforth and forever!'

"'But it so, then,' his face whitening to his lips. 'Let your pride be the cause, as it has always been. Had you been less cold, I had not sinned against a love strong and perfect at its birth, but stinted and starved every day that I lived. I beg of you, as you at least value the peace of others, to breathe no word of this to your cousin Ephraim; he is a good fellow, and deserves well of happiness. Let him win and wear his wild blossom, as pure and sweet, so help me Heaven! as when first he found it. As for me, I will trouble all of you no more!'

"He went, and with him went the rest of my life; for th ugh I am nearly fifty years old, I only lived to the age of twenty. It was fortunate, at least, that mine was the only life bereft; for Reginald married five years after, and Jessie took up the thread of her love for Ephraim where it could be so readily mended that my honest cousin never knew it was broken."

"Dear me, Aunt Pam," said Belle, her eyes full of tears, "in all those five years, before he married that other woman, why didn't you make up? Why didn't you write to him, or fall in his way somehow, or pretend that you wanted to consult him as a lawyer?"

"I was too proud, Belle," said Aunt Pamela, brushing the tears from the young eyes looking wistfully into her own. And then there was a clatter at the door, and Jack came bounding up the stairs two at a time, leaping from the landing into the parlor, and taking Aunt Pamela and Belle into one hearty embrace. It was noticeable that Belle found no fault with this lack of dignity, nor found Jack too demonstrative.

"How jolly it is here, Aunt Pamela!" said that ardent young lover. "Belle is like a blamed icicle at the house yonder, and I never had any yearning toward the polar regions."

THEIR CLAIM.—The managers of the Pacific mills at Lawrence, Mass., are likely to have a claim against the city for damage to their new mill and interruption of business, occasioned by the undermining of the mill foundations by the construction of the new main sewer, which was rebuilt last year and carried under the mill into the river. At the time fears were expressed by the officers of the corporation that the sewer might some time be the cause of damage. The tower of the new mill has settled about two inches within a few weeks, and a part of the work at the north end of the mill has been suspended on account of fears of further injury.

In English Courts.

A recent English case of extreme cruelty, passing under the guise of justice, has been much commented on in the papers on both sides of the Atlantic. There seemed to be something peculiarly revolting in the circumstance that a little girl of thirteen, who had plucked a geranium bud in an almshouse garden, should be sentenced to imprisonment for a fortnight in jail, and for four years longer in a penal institution all too mildly termed "reformatory." But, as a matter of fact, severe sentences such as this are by no means rarely pronounced from the benches occupied by the "unpaid magistracy" of England. Justice, in the hands of the gentlemen who are called upon to administer punishment to petty offenders in the English rural districts, is especially stern with those who in any way invade the sacred rights of "property." Theft or trespass, in their eyes, is too apt to be regarded as worse than wife beating, or slander, than perjury or murderous assault. Such sentences as that accorded to poor little Sarah Chandler are far from being as uncommon as the conspicuousness of her case would imply. The very same clergyman who sought, in his capacity as a magistrate, to brand her for life as a "jail-bird," because she plucked a flower, sentenced, not long ago, a small boy scarcely out of his pinafores to prison for a month, because he scraped the leavings of a discarded tobacco cask, and sold his scraps for a half-penny; and condemned a young servant girl to six weeks in jail for putting some photographs, which she found in a waste paper basket in the house where she served, into her pocket to show to some friends. Not long ago sixteen fishermen and women, living on the Northumbrian coast, were cast into jail for a month for picking up mussels on the shore, with which to bait their hooks. It was an audacious assault upon the property rights of the squire whose estates ran to the water's edge; and the clergymen and squires who administered the law without pay in that region could not let the flagrant defiance of the rights of property pass. In Essex three very reputable and not disorderly lads, aged about sixteen, sallied out for an afternoon walk. In crossing the fields they came to a brook; a grassy knoll on its banks tempted them, and they threw themselves upon it and began to read some books they had brought with them. Suddenly up rode the owner of the field on horseback, and roughly demanded their names. Soon after they had returned home they were taken in charge by a policeman, brought before the magistrates, accused of trespass, and heavily fined. A little girl of thirteen was recently condemned at Dorchester to twenty-one days' imprisonment at "hard labor," and five years in a reformatory, for stealing an earthen milk jug. It turned out that the jug, which was cracked, had been given to the girl without authority by a servant. The supposed thief, too, was ascertained to have the best character for honesty.—*Appleton's Journal.*

A Bridal Tour.

There came one day to a little inland town in Kentucky a young rural couple who had just been bound by the "silken bonds." Their destination was the depot, and the bridegroom was evidently quite impatient for fear the train should arrive before he could reach the office. Buying one ticket, they stood on the platform until the train had stopped. When they entered the car the bridegroom found his bride a seat, kissed her most affectionately, bade her "good bye," and going out, seated himself on a box and commenced whittling most vigorously. He watched the train out of sight, regret depicted on his face, when a bystander, thinking the whole proceeding rather strange, resolved to interview him. Approaching him carelessly, and chewing a straw to keep up his courage, he said:

"Been gettin' married lately?"

"Yes," said he, "me and Sallie got spliced this mornin'."

"Was that her you put on the train?"

"Yes," with a sigh.

"A likely lookin' gal," said our questioner. "Anybody sick, that she had to go away?"

"No;" but here he grew confidential. "You see me and Sallie had heard that everybody when they got married took a bridal tour. So I told Sallie I hadn't money enough for both of us to go, but she shouldn't be knocked out of hern. So I jist brought her down here, bought her ticket and sent her on a visit to some of her folks, and thought I might get some work harvestin' till she got back."

That afternoon found him busily at work, and when in a day or two after Sallie came back, he welcomed her cordially and affectionately, and hand in hand they started down the dusty road to their new home and duties.

A Monster Turtle.

The fishing smack Sylvan Glen, Keeney, master, captured a monster animal resembling a turtle, off Montauk point, and brought it into New London. The animal is seven feet long and two through. Unlike the ordinary turtle, this animal has no feet, but large fins projecting on either side which measure eight feet and six inches across. The head is unquestionably that of a turtle, but is crowded with teeth which are of an artistic texture. The animal is incapable of drawing in its head. Its neck is about a foot long. The back is jet black, and ridges run horizontally at equal distances apart. Its shell is not thick, and resembles gutta percha. Old sea captains, who have traversed the seas for life, shook their heads and declared they had never seen its like before. It appears to be a variety of turtle well known in the Mediterranean, and is called the leathery or trunk turtle. It is distinguished from other species by having its shield overlaid by a leathery skin instead of horny plates. The shield is smooth in the adult, but tuberculated in the young, and has several longitudinal ridges, with its anterior limbs twice as long as the hind ones. It is the largest of the turtles, and attains a length of eight feet and a weight of more than half a ton. Its flesh is of no value, but its shell has been used along the Mediterranean for small boats, drinking troughs for animals, and bath tubs for children. It is found on both sides of the Atlantic, especially in the tropics, coming north as far as Massachusetts bay, and following the Gulf stream across the Atlantic to the coast of Europe and the Mediterranean.

Salt Water Day.

Salt water day is the grand day of the year for the people of eastern New Jersey. Stalwart youths and blooming maids, whose cheeks were like "fresh blown roses washed with dew," at this season hold high holiday. Half a century ago some farmers of Middlesex county, New Jersey, having collected their crops and finding their purses fuller than usual, determined on having a grand "harvest home" festival. South Amboy, on Raritan bay, was the nearest town on the bay side, so thither they went. That picnic has been yearly repeated ever since, the second Saturday in August being the day for its occurrence. This year over 15,000 persons took part in the festival, and it was one of the most enjoyable gatherings that has been witnessed for many a year.

What Buchu Helmbold Says.

Dr. H. T. Helmbold, who was known four years ago as the most extensive advertiser in America, has returned within a few days to Philadelphia from Europe, where he has been residing since 1871. He said to a reporter of the Philadelphia *Times*, among other things: This is my native city, and it is to this city that I look more than to all others for support. I commenced business on fifty dollars at the northeast corner of Eighth and Brown streets as a druggist. It was at this time that I discovered my fluid extract of buchu. I then moved to the basement of the Butler House, Tenth and Chestnut streets. Afterwards, in 1854, I opened the finest drug store in the world on the property of E. N. Sherrerd, on Chestnut, between Ninth and Tenth. But my success here was so questioned on the opening night, a disbelief was so engendered that so young a man could not compete successfully with established druggists, that the credit I had gained was completely broken down, and after a series of struggles I failed, and my property passed into the hands of an assignee. Nothing was ever realized by any of the creditors from this assignee, but prior to my departure for New York these obligations were discharged by me, through a business I commenced under the three hundred dollar law and conducted on this very spot, No. 104 South Tenth street; those who did not prosecute me were paid in full. Then I concluded I would remove to New York, and compete with the leading druggists of America. I opened at No. 594 Broadway in 1860 the largest and handsomest "palace" drug store in the country. It was twenty-eight feet front and two hundred and fifteen feet deep, and in a five-story building. On the opening night I took in $6,000 cash, and before one month had expired I was owner of the building. Before another month I was owner of a residence on Fourteenth street, where I resided until 1871. My annual profits, after taking the store in New York, were never less than $100,000, and often exceeded $220,000, and had I discontinued my advertising at this time would have exceeded $700,000 a year. But I never was a lover of money, and doubled on my advertisements. Whatever display I have made in carriages was not from selfishness, but was another species of advertising. The whole world depends upon enterprise, and the press and the men who write for it are the machinery, and those who sit in their chairs complaining "that things are dull" must be dyspeptic, or "waiting for something to turn up," like Micawber. They are unworthy of a clean shirt or the love of woman!

A Terrible Scene.

John Webb, the murderer, was hanged at Knoxville, Tenn. He maintained wonderful nerve to the last, and when under the gallows continued to affirm his innocence. An immense crowd from the surrounding country, estimated at from 12,000 to 15,000, assembled to witness the execution.

Webb partook heartily of breakfast, and called the attention of the guards to his new suit of black clothes taken him by his brother. At half past eleven A. M. the death warrant was read to him, when he asked to read it himself. After finishing, he raised his hand, and said: "Before God my execution is unjust," and kissed a crucifix he had given him by the priest. He also added that he forgave everbody, but that it was unjust to hang him—an innocent man. Before leaving the jail he told Ayers, by whom he was employed to do the deed: "Good-bye, old fellow, you will have to pray mighty hard for forgiveness of the murders you have caused if you want to get to heaven." The prisoner walked promptly with his wife accompanied by the sheriff, his deputies and a priest. His wife was much affected while Webb was trying to console her. The procession moved to the gallows, about a mile, with the sheriff's posse, fifty strong, an immense crowd following. Arriving there a circle was formed by two military companies and a posse. The wagon was driven immediately under the gallows, when at the prisoner's request the sheriff called Webb and the State counsel to bid adieu. He then briefly addressed the crowd saying: "The statement I made is true. I die an innocent man. They are killing me for nothing. I put my trust in God. I think I have been forgotten." He then requested the sheriff to call others, Mr. Hoskins particularly, to whom he said: "I want to say to you it is a serious thing you have done. Kill a man if you want to, but don't swear his life away. He then denounced the whole party as having sworn lies. Amid the agonizing screams of his wife he mounted the rear seat of the wagon telling the people to look, and saying: "I'm the best piece of furniture you have seen in many a day." His wife was then led from the horrible scene. The black cap was then drawn over his face and the noose adjusted, when the wagon moved off, and at half-past one o'clock he was swung in the air and pronounced lifeless in twenty minutes. When he was taken down he presented a natural appearance.

Strange Accident to an Elephant.

An unfortunate and unprecedented accident occurred at the Zoological Gardens in the Regent's Park, London, to one of the elephants. The female African elephant, being very fidgetty and restless, is usually tethered by a ring round one of her fore feet to the corner of her stall while the elephant-house is being cleaned out in the morning. On the day in question, about half-past eight A. M., the keepers were alarmed by this elephant calling out suddenly, as if in great pain, and on running to the spot found that she had actually torn off the top of her trunk. It seems that she had thrust the end of her trunk underneath the ring by which her foot was confined, and then, pulling against the ring with her foot, hurt her trunk. This caused her to exert such force in the attempt to withdraw her trunk that the end of this organ was torn off in the effort. For some time after this extraordinary event the elephant was in great pain and very uneasy. She has now begun to feed again, and seems likely to recover the use of her trunk, as the wound has not inflamed much, and is gradually healing over.

Stopping a Train.

The Stamford (Conn.) *Advocate* relates the following: A trick that can only be played once on the same conductor was perpetrated on the gentleman who ran the 5:40 train from New York. A man on the train who lives between New Rochelle and Mamaroneck, and who wanted to get home in a hurry, came to the conductor, and with feigned excitement and in earnest tones, said that the train had just run over a man, and for God's sake to stop. The conductor at once pulled the bell-cord, and the train was soon brought to a standstill. A number of passengers got off and ran back some distance, but could see nothing of the mangled remains the inexorable iron horse had made. After the train had again started, the only passenger left behind was the man who gave the information, and he, having thoughtfully taken his bundle under his arm, was seen crossing lots toward his home. Some of the brakemen "allowed" that he would have more than his ticket "punched" the next time he got on that train.

The Treatment of Habitual Drunkards.

The reports which have appeared of the short address of Sir Thomas Watson on the occasion of the recent deputation to Mr. Cross gives an imperfect idea of his words and meaning. Short as was his statement, as under the circumstances was useful, it was so pregnant with meaning and will have so permanent value that we take an opportunity of presenting the actual words: Sir—My humble advocacy of this petition may be expressed in a very few sentences. I must preface them by saying that, although for much the greater part of my long professional life I was profoundly incredulous of the permanent reformation of habitual drunkards, facts have more recently come to my knowledge which have made me an almost sanguine convert to a better hope and belief. Among habitual drunkards there are many in whom what was begun as a vice passes into a frightful bodily and mental disease. The frequent use of intoxicating liquors in excess, and especially of alcoholic drinks, leads at length to an accumulation of the specific poison of alcohol within the system, so that the bodily tissues, which include the brain, becomes so impregnated, so charged with the poison, or so affected somehow, as to produce a degree of craving which the unhappy dipsomaniac—for so he is rightly called—is utterly unable to resist control. So imperative is this morbid craving, that in some instances, by his own confession, he could not refrain from swallowing the customary stimulus even if he were certain that death would be the instant result. Now, of such persons, it is found that, if they can be strictly debarred from all access to alcoholic drinks, they will surely, though slowly, recover from this form of mania; that the incorporated poison will be gradually dislodged and eliminated from the system by the silent and sole efficacy of that beneficent force which we medical men acknowledge so thankfully, the vis medicatrix naturæ; and the wretched man or woman will become once more able, and in no small percentage of cases willing, and even anxious, to abandon the vice which had been the first step toward the induction of the maniacal disease. Now, if this be so—and from all that I have seen and heard and read on the subject, from experience gathered on a large scale in America, from the teachings of some of our own lunatic asylums, and from the testimony of private observers—I am fully persuaded that it is so; I might even appeal on this point to some members of the deputation now present—then I conceive that the sanctioning, by some legislative measure, of retreats and reformatories, wherein, at the instance of his relations or friends, or by his own wish, or by the sentence of a magistrate, such a sufferer could be legally detained for a time (which has been estimated to be between three and twelve months, though, in my judgment, three months would be far too little, and, of course, ample provision should be made against any possible abuse of such detention), such legislative action, I say, could scarcely be regarded as anything less than a national blessing.—*British Medical Journal.*

"Treasury Girls."

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* writes from Washington: "Treasury girls," be it known, are not all young; in fact, some of them, no doubt, have children as old as your correspondent, while many are yet in the full bloom of girlhood, and more have entered the cypress-hung portals of old maidenhood, or have worn, or still wear, the widow's weeds. Still, according to ye festive correspondent, all ladies engaged in the Treasury department are "girls," even though they be gray-haired matrons and mothers of families. As I have said, "Treasury girls" are not all either young or pretty, as is generally supposed, and in looking over the "sea of faces" I have discovered but few who look as though their owners consider life as a great flirtation made up of little flirtations; on the contrary, the majority of faces belonging to the "Treasury girls" bear the impress of an earnest purpose earnestly pursued, while many are evidently shadowed by sorrow or disappointment: in fact, the ladies who are engaged in the Treasury department are only a small detachment of the great army of women who find themselves dependent upon their own resources, and have, as is natural, sought out the best place they could command. The average "Treasury girl" does not go to work in silk and lace, according to the popular idea, but, on the contrary, wears a loose sack and overdress of some light wash goods over a worsted skirt, and, by way of taking all romance out of the matter, carries a little lunch done up in a paper or pinned up in a red napkin. Neither do all "Treasury girls" preserve the lines of beauty in form or face; on the contrary, there are thin, angular, and perpendicular women among them, and there are some who are burdened with flesh; most certainly there are many who evidently did not win their positions by means of personal beauty.

A Treasury Incident.

The Washington *Chronicle* contains the following: A rather suspicious circumstance occurred in the printing bureau of the Treasury department, which resulted in the dismissal of the principal actress. It appears that one of the young lady employees was passing from one room to another, when four five-dollar notes fell from the folds of her dress, to which they had accidentally adhered, or in which they had been concealed. Two other young ladies engaged in the same room, who were following almost in her footsteps, observed the notes fall and picked them up. The fact being reported to the chief of the division, he confronted the unlucky girl and demanded an explanation of the circumstance. She asserted her innocence of any guilty knowledge of the money being about her person, and stated that she believed it must have stuck to her dress as she brushed by the tables on which the notes lay piled, previous to the accident. Although the belief was generally entertained by the attaches of the bureau that the girl's story was truthful, the rigid rules of the office required her dismissal as a warning against the recurrence of similar mishaps.

Seaside Love-Making.

A watering-place letter retails the following: Last night a correspondent's curiosity was aroused (an awful thing), and I overheard the following:

He—"You have ensnared me in the meshes of your golden hair and drowned me in the liquid depths of your violet eyes! What am I to do?"

She—"What a jolly death to die for a young man; you should recommend it!"

He—"You doubt my sincerity?"

She—"Nay, nay, Clarence, you wrong me! You are too sincere."

He—"Don't you think just a little of me?"

She—"Y-e-s."

He—"And may I—may I kiss?'—

She—"There comes ma!"

He—"Dum the durned luck!"

Lines composed on the foregoing:

Oh! you naughty, naughty boy,
Don't you wish you had that kiss?
Do you think it lasting joy?
Fading pleasure—simply this,
Mighty nice;
Awful nice,
But it only transient is.

TWENTY-SEVEN GRADES.

A Bishop on the Subject of Thieving—His Ideas of the Subject Plainly Told.

Bishop Clark, of Rhode Island, has an article in the *Ledger* on the subject of "Stealing." He says there are twenty-seven names by which a thief is designated, ranging all the way from the petty thief to the aristocratic unfortunate. He says: Instead of using the good old Saxon, which meant something, even if it was coarse, we say of one who has robbed the bank that "there is a deficit in his accounts," and of the man who spends money that does not belong to him, that he is "obliged to compromise with his creditors." If a man has robbed me, I do not feel any better to be told that "he has appropriated my property to his own use." Let us call a spade a spade, and a rascal a rascal, and we shall know better where we stand. * * * A lawyer in Boston once asked the captain of a band of English burglars if, with his skill as an accountant and other accomplishments, he could not do better by earning his living in some honest way, to which he replied: "Certainly sir; was it not upon the whole a paying business? but do you suppose that it is the pecuniary return which makes it attractive to me? by no means; it is the pleasure that I take in bringing my wits to bear, so as to circumvent the plans of others for the preservation of their property."

The elevation of burglary to the rank of a mental science is somewhat novel, but the intellectual pre-eminence of the professional robbers may be justly disputed by the accomplished swindler, who never breaks a lock, or strikes a blow, or uses a tool. House-breaking requires only a certain amount of mechanical skill, but to get possession of another man's property by hoodwinking him, or playing upon his feelings, it is necessary that one should study something more than the mysteries of iron bolts and bars. Take, for instance, the mendicant thief—not one of the ragged regiment of beggars who are always ready to pilfer whatever is not to be had in other ways—but a well dressed traveler, who has lost his wallet or had his pocket picked, or failed to collect a bill upon which he relied to meet the expenses of his journey. Now it is only by the exercise of considerable ingenuity that any of these stale devices can be made effective.

A pleasing young man, with an inimitable address, calls upon me in some such distress, and asks for a simple loan of ten or twenty dollars to reach his home. "Now," he adds, "I have been sufficiently familiar with clergymen to know how liable they are to be imposed upon by such stories as mine, and for this reason I would not like to take the money without leaving in your hands a few books which I brought with me from home as security for the loan." "What are the books?" I inquired. He then mentioned the titles of three or four religious works of the highest character lying at the hotel in his trunk, such as only a very good man would be likely to read, and the bait took. The youth kept his books—if he ever had them—obtained the loan, and that was the last I ever saw or heard of him. This is a very ordinary specimen of the ingenious deceits by which the tribe of mendicant swindlers obtain a living.

Cheating the government by evading the payment of duties and taxes, by smuggling, and buying goods known to be smuggled, and various other modes of fraud, is popularly regarded as a somewhat venial crime. So far as the abstract morality of the deed is concerned, I do not see the difference between putting my hand into the public treasury and taking out a hundred dollars that do not belong to me and abstracting the same sum from my neighbor's pocket. The derangement of certain branches of trade, as well as the loss of revenue occasioned by this evil, have recently aroused public attention, and the conviction of a few conspicuous criminals may tend to abate the fraud.

The rascalities of contractors have never been exceeded or equaled in any former generation. One fat job is a fortune; and an easier way to make a fortune can hardly be conceived. Only get the papers signed, secure the money, and under-let the work at half price, and the thing is done. How the work will be done, and with what sort of materials, is another matter.

Of the numberless other ways in which the community are cheated—the formation of stock companies based upon a tissue of lies, where the little savings of hard-working men, and the patrimony of orphans and widows are systematically swallowed up—railroad bonds, floated for a while by large divi dends, paid with borrowed money, by which honest people are enticed to invest their capital, and where it soon sinks out of sight forever—certificates issued by ex-governors, senators, and foreign ministers to beguile the unwary into some valueless scheme—of all this I have no room to write.

This, however, is the conclusion of the whole matter. Fraud is the crying sin of the nation, in high places and in low places. The freedmen deposit their earnings in a national savings bank, and their money is filched from them. Yes—place your funds in the hands of a respectable citizen, and suddenly he is off for parts unknown. You buy a hundred shares of railroad stock, guaranteed by the most saintly men, and secured by public lands, and find that it is not worth a penny. You hold a righteous claim upon the government, and are obliged to sacrifice half the amount in order to obtain the moiety.

A Practical Farmer.

Boating is no doubt a good thing when judiciously indulged in, but an old gentleman residing in Detroit, the *Free Press* says, whose son was a member of one of the winning crews at the Toledo regatta, has rather conservative notions concerning the muscular art. On Sunday the following dialogue occurred between the father and son:

Father—My boy, how much did you weigh when you began to train for this regatta?

Son—One hundred and sixty pounds.

Father—And you pulled at 145 pounds didn't you?

Son—Yes; I worked down to that beautifully.

Father—And how much is that badge worth that you won down there?

Son—Don't know exactly, but I think I heard some of the fellers say they cost $27 apiece.

Father—Um; $27. Now then, if you'll work off the same amount of flesh next season by sawing wood I'll give you a badge worth just four times as much as that one, and an order on my tailor for the best suit of clothes you can find.

The young gentleman intimated that he guessed he would take a little run down to the boat house.

Very Dull.

During one of the numerous showers, a Detroit lawyer walked four blocks through the "drips" to reach the office of a justice of the peace and say:

"It rains upon the justice well's the unjust."

His honor removed the pipe from his mouth, looked out of the window, and replied:

"Grass needs it."

And the lawyer went out and kicked at a newsboy to ease his burden of madness.

A Horrible Death.

It is doubtful that there has ever been reported a death so terrible as that of John Schoven, which took place in New York. He was a German, over seventy years of age. He lived with his daughter, a young woman of eighteen summers, in a miserable, rickety tenement house. He was a man of unexceptionable morals, and loved his daughter better than his life. For some time back he had been in feeble health, his disease being of a nervous character, which required the administration of narcotics to produce the sleep and rest necessary for a man of his advanced years. If the writer is not misinformed, hydrate of chloral was the drug prescribed by his physician. Or, at all events, the narcotic was a thin, colorless tincture of the consistency of hydrate of chloral and the appearance of water. It was kept in a little closet along with other bottles, among which was a small vial, containing creosote. On Monday evening Mr. Schoven, feeling ill at ease, requested his daughter to bring him the narcotic. The bottle which contained the narcotic and that which held the creosote were precisely the same in form and size and also in general appearance. Neither bottle was labeled. The daughter, instead of bringing the old man the narcotic, brought him the creosote, and he, equally ignorant, poured out a spoonful and swallowed it.

The next moment the old man threw up his hands in terror and consternation, crying: "My God! my God! I have made a mistake. I am burning up. Help! for God's sake, help!" The fumes of the creosote at once led the girl to realize the situation, and crying and wringing her hands she dashed down the treacherous stairways, rushed frantically into the street and accosted an officer, who at once called in the aid of the nearest physician. Meanwhile the sufferings of the old man were terrible. It was as if his entrails had been pierced with red hot irons, or as if he had taken a cup of molten lead. His face became livid; his eyes seemed leaping from their sockets; his body became convulsed with spasms. Language cannot portray the agony of that old, gray-haired, dying man. "Water! water! My stomach, my heart, my very soul is on fire!" he shrieked in the torture of his death throes. The doctor came, and emetics were given in vain. In fifteen minutes the aged German was dead.

A reporter visited Schoven's residence. There was no carpet on the floor to muffle the step of the visitor. No pictures graced the dull and dreary walls; but, while the birds sang on the eaves and the children laughed merrily in the streets, a poor little lady sat beside a rude coffin in a garret, weeping alone, and wishing that she was as cold as the dead creature whose coffin she was embracing.

A Game of Dupes.

The best chance the duel has of perpetuity, says Arsene Houssaye, in one of his *Tribune* letters, is that it is a game of dupes. The wit of Voltaire could not abolish stupidity. The revolutions could not extirpate prejudice. Equality remains the most shadowy of chimeras. Human folly has its ascending and descending scale. The ax of revolution cuts a few bundles of fagots of prejudice, but the trees grow anew. There is a primordial law of nature which dominates all laws. Among the prejudices which put human folly most strongly in relief is that of the duel. The English, who are a little more sensible than the French, have suppressed it by common consent, because they see that it is impossible for two adversaries to meet on equal terms. Look at two combatants on the field. Why should the one who is young, good looking, witty and beloved, risk his life against the other who is ugly, ill-tempered and superfluous in the world? You will never find two duelists perfectly even in size, figure, rank and fortune. Generally one risks everything, the other nothing. A man of intelligence is a force in the world, a light, a mine of gold. How can you allow that for a few surly words he is bound to go and be killed by an idiot, who makes a fog of dullness wherever he passes.

I have heard of a duel between a Spanish adventurer and a French marquis. The cause of it is easily understood. The marquis had uttered that speech of imbecility: "That man is not of my set." Rohan-Chabot said the same of Voltaire, but he did not condescend to cudgel him with his own hands. The Spanish adventurer, wishing to belong to the marquis's set, ran away with his sweetheart and his wife, and afterward went to him and said: "Am I now of your set?" They then went out, and he passed his sword through the marquis in addition.

It is said that our minister of justice, considering that life is in perpetual duel with death, wishes to suppress that of the sword and pistol. He does not see that the point of honor should lie in a chance thrust. But he will work in vain. As long as there remain two Frenchmen in France there will be the material for a duel ready made.

The Adulteration of Liquors.

In an article on the liquor question, the New York *World* thinks the most would be accomplished in the way of temperance if the dealers were compelled to sell pure liquors. It says: Even in the better class of resorts the liquors are far from being pure, while in the "doggeries" and "bucket-shops" they attain an incredible atrocity, so that those whom bad liquor is most likely to affect disastrously are those to whom the worst liquor is furnished. It would not be an expensive matter to appoint a few analytical chemists in such a city as this, charged with the inspection of all liquors offered for sale and armed with the power, in cases of deleterious adulteration, to inflict the only punishment that is effective—that of publicity. If, in addition to printing the names of those convicted of adulterating their wares, the French practice were resorted to, and saloons or stores where poisonous li

(E CENTRE REPORTER,

...D. KURTZ.....Editor.

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Democratic Ticket.

Governor,
CYRUS L. PERSHING,
Schuylkill county.
State Treasurer,
VICTOR E. PIOLETT,
Bradford county.
Sheriff—LEVI MUNSON.
Treasurer—D. A. MUSSER.
Prothonotary—AARON WILLIAMS.
Register—W. E. BURCHFIELD.
Recorder—WM. A. TOBIAS.
Commissioners—H. A. MINGLE,
—J. N. HALL.
Coroner—DR. JOS. ADAMS.
Auditors—JOS. GILLILAND.
—A. J. GREIST.

CYRUS L. PERSHING.

This gentleman is the nominee of the democracy for governor. If there is an honest, pure and upright man in the old Keystone state, Mr. Pershing is that man. His private life, his five years record in the state legislature, his purity as a judge, furnish the undoubted evidence of what we here allege of the democratic standard bearer in this campaign.

The writer of this enjoys a personal acquaintance with Mr. Pershing, having served with the distinguished gentleman in the lower house of our state legislature, and we can vouch for it—and the record will bear us out—that he never cast a vote for a single job or a corrupt measure. His voice was ever on the side of right and his vote without exception against bills which were wrong and detrimental to the interests of the commonwealth and pregnant with wrong against any class or portion of its citizens. Mr. Pershing was the leader on the democratic side of the house during his five years honorable service in that body,—and a safer and clearer headed legislator was not in either branch. His integrity and incorruptible nature gained him the respect and esteem of men of all parties, and the distinction he won on this account, justly made him the idol of all who observed his course as a member, covering the period of 1861 to 1865 when he represented the county of Cambria in the lower house.

Mr. Pershing's integrity and ability were such that the people of a distant and the largest county of the state—Schuylkill—by their spontaneous and united action chose him as their President Judge, and his faithful administration of justice in that turbulent and lawless section has been so eminently satisfactory, that the people of the entire state have learned to honor and esteem the man. His last notable action upon the bench was the recent sentence of the three corrupt commissioners of that county—two democrats and one republican—for misapplying the funds of the county in the building of a barn for the poor house, of which we gave the particulars in a previous issue of the Reporter.

Here, then, democrats and republicans—honest men—is a man who deserves your suffrages. Tried, Mr. Pershing has been found true and faithful. We are proud of him as our standard bearer. He has been an hopor to the state. He will make an upright executive, who will not permit corruption to raise its leprous hands so long as he occupies the chair honored by Francis R. Shunk.

We know Cyrus L. Pershing, and defy any one to successfully contradict what we say of him, or point to a single act of the man's life that is a discredit to him. His record can be seen—his words and votes are there—his administration of justice is yet fresh in the memory of all, these all stamp him as the man for the people. Let the people be true to themselves by voting for Cyrus L. Pershing for governor in November.

In another column will be found the proceedings of the democratic state convention, held at Erie, last week. Harmony and good feeling prevailed and the convention did its work well. The body was composed of the best material in the democratic party and but one spirit actuated the delegates—the nomination of men for governor and state treasurer of known honesty, integrity and purity of character, whom every citizen, who has the good of the commonwealth at heart, can vote for. And that is the character of the men placed in nomination. All eyes were turned to Erie with the hope that the convention would present men whose election to the highest and most important offices in the state would be a guarantee that ring rule and plundering should cease, and that the state might be placed in honest hands. This hope was not in vain. It was John F. Hartranft who assisted in putting through the monstrous Evans swindle, by which the state was robbed of over three hundred thousand dollars, and the plunder divided among the ring. Hartranft is up for re-election, and every honest tax-payer should remember this big steal when he votes in November. Democrats, it is now time to organize thoroughly. We must have a change of administration at Harrisburg. The Cameron ring has held power too long already; its corrupt practices are notorious; the people sigh for a change; the democratic nominees for governor and state treasurer are good and true men, and they can be elected by an overwhelming majority if every democrat does his duty.

The radicals in their platform proclaim against giving away more of the public domain to corporations. Too late now; that party, since it has been in power, has donated to those corporations all they have of lands, running up to several hundred million acres, and now there is precious little left. The portion thus given away free gratis, was the very cream of our public domain, and settlers now must pay them a big price if they wish to have an acre of it to build a hut upon for their families. This plank in the Hartranft platform is a piece of the most impudent hypocricy to draw the wool over the eyes of honest voters. It was radical Congresses that voted away our public lands, and a radical president signed the bills.

The delegates representing this county in the Erie convention, were Col. Jas. F. Weaver and Maj. Harry Forster—the latter substituted by Hon. J. G. Meyer.

The Erie convention was harmonious, and the desire of all was to nominate good men. We are pleased—every body is pleased, and the people of Pennsylvania have an opportunity of voting for two gentlemen of spotless character—Pershing and Piolett.

THE TWO P'S.

The two P's—Pershing and Piolett—mean Purity and Prosperity for Pennsylvania. Under a man like Mr. Pershing for governor, there is no chance for corruption, and with honest Piolett to take good care of the money of the state, there will be more prosperous days for the tax-payer.

Bill Mann filched $30,000 out of the state treasury for the labor of a few short months in examining into the affairs of foreign insurance companies doing business in this state. Hartranft permitted this robbery. Now Mann is the principal Hartranft stump speaker. Is that strange?

Hartranft was Auditor general and could have stopped the Evans swindle, by which the state lost $300,000. It was his duty to interfere—but he belonged to the ring that divided the plunder, and therefore he permitted the swindle to go through.

The Philadelphia Telegraph, a republican organ, speaks thus of Mr. Pershing:

Judge Pershing is a man who commands the sincere respect and entire confidence of the whole community. He is no politician, in the ordinary acceptation of the term, but a citizen of large public spirit, who has always manifested in whatever position he has occupied an earnest determination to perform his whole duty with an eye single to the general welfare. A man of consistently high aims, of liberal culture, and marked ability, he was unquestionably the best choice offered the convention governor.

The nomination of so excellent a man as Pershing, for governor, has badly frightened Hartranft and the Cameron ring. And well it may. The people will go for Pershing. They have found him a true and faithful servant—a man of the people. Plain, unassuming, yet able and what is best of all, upright, and honest.

The excellent nominations at Erie—Pershing and Piolett—have frozen the hopes of Hartranft and the ring beyond the hopes of a thaw.

Ex-Judge Morris, Tilton's counsel, is busy preparing his papers for the second trial in the case against Beecher. Mr. Pearsoa, another of Tilton's counsel, stated this morning that the action was a bona fide one and that the case was No. 40 on the calendar, and will be reached about the third Monday of the present month.

CYRUS L. PERSHING,

the Democratic nominee for governor was born February 3, 1875, at Youngstown, Westworeland county. His parents possessed but limited means, and his educational opportunities were confined to the meagre common schools of that day, until he became old enough to earn money to educate himself. By his own industry as a clerk and teacher, he sustained himself at Jefferson College, where he graduated with the highest honors in 1848. The following year he entered the office of Judge Black at Somerset to study law, and was admitted to the bar in 1850, when he returned to Johnstown, where his family had removed, and commenced the practice of his profession. He soon became successful at the bar, and in 1856 was nominated as the Democratic candidate for Congress against Col. John R. Edie. The district was Republican by over 2,000, but he reduced the majority to 284. In 1858 he was again nominated, but went down with the tide that swept his party o tu of power that year, and Mr. Blair defeated him by some 2,000, although he led his ticket. In 1861 he was elected to the legislature, and was re-elected in 1862, 1863, 1864, and 1865. He served during the whole period of the war and made a most patriotic record, always giving a cordial and conscientious support to the government. In 1869 he was nominated by the Democratic State Convention for Supreme Judge, but was defeated with Judge Packer, the nominee for Governor. In October, 1872, he was elected President Judge of Schuylkill county by the spontaneous action of the people, without regard to party, and his faithful administration of justice in that lawless region has attracted the attention of the people of the State to his faithful attributes as a citizen and a judge. He is a gentleman of most spotless life, and his integrity is beyond the assaults of even the most malicious. He will certainly be a very formidable competitor for General Hartranft, and enlist the positive reform element of the State very largely in his support.

The Republicans of Clinton county nominated the following ticket: Samuel Christ, Esq., for State Senator, with power to select his own conferees. Sheriff, Ellis Myers; County Treasurer, L. W. Dunn; Commissioners, Nathan Sterner and W. A. White; District Attorney, W. C. Hollohan; Auditors, J. W. Hutchinson and O. S. Houtz. Samuel Christ was elected chairman of the county committee, J. G. B. Kinsloe as Representative delegate to the State Convention, E. P. McCormick as Senatorial delegate to the National Convention, H. T. Harvey, as Senatorial delegate to the State Convention, with power to select their own conferees.

Westervelt, on trial in Philadelphia for his connection with the abduction of Charlie Ross, is getting gradually enmeshed in a web of circumstantial testimony that he can hardly break away from. The evidence of the detectives convicts them of such blundering as facilitated the escape of the criminals whom they were seeking for.

VICTOR E. PIOLETT.

Victor Emile Piolett is of French extraction, and was born in Wysox, Bradford county, in 1812. His education, was obtained at the ordinary schools of that section of the state, fifty years ago. It was solid and practical, and fitted him for the occupation he chose for life—that of a farmer. Being a good speaker and early gaining the respect and confidence of the democrats of Bradford county, he was elected to the legislature in 1840, and again in 1847. During the last session John C. Knox and himself led the democrats against the opposition with fearlessness and ability. Still continuing in the democratic party, Mr. Piolett was nominated by that organization and the Grangers for congress in 1866, and beaten by Mr. Mercur by 1,001 majority. In 1868 he was renominated for the same place, and against the same gentleman. This time he ran the majority in the district down to 311. In 1872, being the third time put upon the track, he failed to secure an election, as in the other cases. The district is one of the strongest republican portions of the state. When the war broke out between Mexico and the United States in 1846, Mr. Piolett was appointed paymaster, which place he held till the close of the struggle. He is now engaged in farming and stock raising in his native county. He occupies a leading position in the Granger organization of his state, and is looked upon as one of the solid men of northern Pennsylvania.

AN EXPENSIVE LUXURY.

We are not of those, says the Morning Patriot, who would pursue a niggardly policy with regard to the salaries of public functionaries or the appropriation of money to enable them to live decently and comfortably. Nor are we unmindful of the fact that frequently designing demagognes attempt to play upon the simple and frugal tastes of the industrial classes by declaiming against what they style the excessive salaries of public officials. But there is reason in all things and there is or ought to be a reasonable limit to the pay and perquisites of public servants. Nay, there should be no perquisites at all, for under that head may be summed up pretty much all the extravagance, abuses and theft which attach to a system of paid state service. Fair and just salaries should be paid to all who hold public office, and there the matter of their compensation should end. They should be obliged to live upon such fixed allowances and no other appropriation of the public moneys should be made for their benefit. We have been led to this train of thought by an examination of the accounts on file in the Auditor General's office for the refurnishing of the Executive Mansion in 1873 and for refitting and refurnishing the same in 1874. In the general appropriation bill for 1875 there was inserted the following item; "For furnishing the Executive Mansion, $6,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, the bills for the same to be audited by the Auditor General." This sum was thus expended:

182½ yards Axminster carpet	$819 56
224 " "	283 50
154 " Brussels "	194 69
103½ " "	129 75
311 " Plaid Linen	134 93
Amount paid for carpets	$1,558 29
Stair pads, rods, mats, etc.	153 33
Laying carpets, freight, etc.	164 23
Total amount for the item of carpets.	$1,857 85
481 yards Vert de Rhine figured Brocade.	$679 60
10 yards heavy drop fringe	180 50
10 fancy silk loops	75 00
225 yards double interlining	18 75
80 " satin lining	48 00
58 " fancy brocade border	391 50
69 " " gimp	41 40
6 making long curtains	93 00
6 " draperies	45 00
24 all silk tassels	192 00
12 " fancy loops	90 00
10 y'ds fancy cord for piano cover	6 00
10 " lining	3 50
1 making piano cover	12 50
1 medallion satin grand piano cover	17 50
75 yards fancy satin	93 75
80 " drab satin	100 00
Making slip for 2 dozen chairs and 1 piano stool.	80 00
Washing lace curtins	37 50
Labor	35 00
Miscellaneous expenses	38 14
Total	$4,354 04
Deduction made to bring bill within appropriation	211 89
	$4,142 15
Add bill for carpets	1,857 85
The amount appropriated and expended	$6,000—$6,000 00

In the general appropriation bill for 1874, occurs another item of $5,516.67, for expenses incurred by the Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds, which expenses, according to the Auditor general's report for 1874, were "for repairs to the Executive Mansion." In the same appropriation bill we find another item of $4,338.35 for "additional expenses in refiting Executive mansion per bills rendered." The Auditor General's report for 1874 also shows that the State Treasurer paid $4,496.50 for refiting Executive mansion, being a deficit in former appropriation per Act of May 14, 1874. The cost, therefore, of refiting and refurnishing the Executive Mansion for the years 1873 and 1874, was $15,813.27. A considerable portion of these expenditures was made under the direction of the late Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds who filed his vouchers for the same in the proper department. We are informed, however, that some of those vouchers disappeared from the Auditor General's office before General Temple took possession. Their mysterious disappearance leads to the suspicion that at least a portion of the alleged expenditures for refiting the Executive mansion may have been made for some other purpose than the improvement or adornment of the gubernatorial residence. Of course this suspicion may not be well-grounded, but the executive department must choose one horn or the other of its dilema. It must either confess to an extravagant outlay of the public money in refiting and furnishing the Executive mansion, or it must admit that other expenses which it does not choose to divulge are covered by the payments from the treasury here noted. We desire to do no injustice to Gov. Hartranft, nor to any one connected with his administration, but we are constrained to say that either the Executive mansion has become an expensive luxury or somebody has charged bills to its account which could not stand the test of an audit on their own merits.

JEFF. DAVIS AT THE FAIR.

St. Louis, September 8.—Jefferson Davis delivered an address at the agricultural fair at De Soto, Mo., to-day. There was a large crowd present. Mr. Davis was well received, but no notable demonstration was made on the occasion.

Mr. Davis opened his speech by expressing much pleasure in meeting the people of a section of the country with which he was well acquainted many years ago, and felt rejoiced at its growth and its prosperity. He came, came, he said, not to discuss the questions which vex the mind and disturb the harmony which prevails among the people. If there are any who still entertain feelings of malice or cherish bitterness on account of the past, let us, withdraw from such. He declared that whatever might be the machinations of politicians, whatever the views of policy and designs of State-craft might desire to consummate in regard to the future, the people of the great Mississippi valley are one and must always remain one people, in interest, in destiny and in social form and material progress. No man, no course of policy, no deep designs of ambitious men could ever dissever them. In all the future they would surely stand together. The great river bound them together by ties stronger than any that politics could ever invent, and from the source to the mouth; the people who dwell in the valley must be united. He then spoke at considerable length upon the vast agricultural resources of the country, and the future development of commerce of the Mississippi valley and its great advantages, and its importance to the nation. He predicted that the time would soon come when fleets of iron barges would float down the mighty Mississippi, bearing a commerce greater than that of the whole world. But a little while ago, in view of the vast possibilities of this great valley, he advocated the building of a universi-

ty which should serve to confer the highest education upon the young men of the valley. The great population which must soon swarm in this rich region will lead or will be led, according to the status which they may maintain in mental culture. Mr. Davis also urged the necessity of direct trade with Europe, and asserted that specie resumption was impracticable until our exports exceed our imports. He also declared that Congress had no authority to declare specie payments should be resumed at a certain date, and in the present condition of the country more currency is needed. The gentleman's speech was frequently applauded.

ERIE.

Democratic State Convention.

Erie, September 8.—The Opera House was handsomely decorated with flags and bunting from the United State steamer Michigan, now in the harbor. There were two bands in the galleries, which were well filled with spectators. The private boxes were reserved for ladies and the parquette exclusively occupied by delegates.

At twelve o'clock, John Miller, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, called the Convention to order. At this time the stage was filled with prominent Democrats and representatives of the Press.

Temporary Secretaries announced.

Mr. Miller announced the following persons as temporary Secretaries: John C. Barr, A. D. Bolleau, F. A. Sloan, Geo. H. Kuhn, W. P. Gregory, A. G. Passelthwaite, R. B. Brown, S. M. Ramsay and James Atwell.

The chairman stated that the first business in order was the appointment of a temporary chairman.

Mr. W. J. McGrath of Philadelphia, nominated Hon. James Ellis of Schuylkill county.

Mr. Speer of Huntingdon, nominated Hon. Jno. D. Stiles of Lehigh.

The Secretaries called the roll and the result was announced as follows:

James Ellis, 162.
John D. Stiles, 112.

On motion of Mr. Speer the election of Mr. Ellis was made unanimous and he was escorted to the chair by Messrs. Stiles, McGrath and Speer, when he made a brief address.

A resolution was adopted, referring all resolutions to the committee without reading, or debate, thus cutting off discussion on the resolutions.

A motion was adopted calling upon delegations from various districts to report the names of members on various committees, and State Committee.

It was ordered, after some discussion, that committees of one from each Senatorial district be appointed on credentials, permanent organization and resolutions.

Committee on Resolutions.

The Committee on Resolutions were announced as follows: Wash. B. Quigly, Geo. M. Dallas, Edward Tiernan, Isaac Leech, Wm. V. McGrath, Dallas Saunders, Geo. W. McCleary, H. R. Allen, John B. Rhoads, George Ross, A. E. Ancona, James Boyd, Henry Shaffner, Geo. Nauman, Lewis Heck, Wm. H. Sowdon, H. C. Snavely, John A. Jones, Joseph Hemphill, Wm. N. Staton, Hendrick B. Wright, O. A. Greenawalt, Edward Henick, C. B. Brockway, Walter Sherwood, E. B. Hawley George W. Ryan, Joseph Delove, Thomas J. Foster, F. W. Hughes, John A. Magee, Jno. B. Bratton, R. Bruce Peteriken, S. R. Peale, F. P. Tierney, W. Hartley, Kennedy L. Blood, James M. Guffey, Israel Painter, Wm. H. Painter, Jacob Zeigler, Samuel McKelvey, W. P. Lupton, B. C. Sawyer, John A. Harsh, Wm. B. Dunlap, Ed. L. Garvin, A. B. Whitaker, D. W. Hutchinson, M. N. Allen.

The other committees on permanent organization and contested seats were also announced.

The Convention at one o'clock adjourned until four P. M.

The Convention was called to order at four o'clock by the Chairman, Mr. Ellis.

Hon. H. B. Bright Chosen Permanent Chairman.

Mr. Stiles, from the Committee on Permanent Organization, reported Hon. Hendrick B. Wright, of Luzerne, as permanent President. (Loud cheering.)

Mr. Wright was escorted to the stage, and, taking the chair vacated by Mr. Ellis, was again heartily cheered. He addressed the Convention substantially as follows:

Address of the Permanent Chairman.

Gentlemen of the Convention:—I return to you my sincere thanks for the honor you have conferred on me. Although I have frequently been called on in my own State, and on one occasion by the Democracy of the nation to preside over their deliberations, still, under existing circumstances, I feel doubly honored by my situation. It is my ambition to see the Government of the States and nation placed back where it legitimately belongs. That accomplished, my mission, so far as any connection with political affairs is concerned, will be ended. I want nothing more, and in all human probability, I think I shall live to see it. (Applause.) But, gentlemen, I don't want to appear among you as a mere figurehead. I have a few opinions of my own I desire to express, not in the spirit of dictation, but as friend to friend.

When considering grave questions, the ruling feature that should govern the Convention should be a desire to harmonize all matters in view of the great end we have before us. As to the candidates, I have no choice among the several gentlemen named. Give me a good man, of unexceptionable character and correct principles and I will be satisfied. Having this object in view, let us act in a spirit of concession. Let the question be, not which one of the men shall be nominated, but what man will win. I will be content to heartily support any of the distinguished gentlemen named. The fact stands out in bold relief that there has been no combination here to force either worthy or unworthy candidates on the Convention. That is encouraging. Then let our eyes be fixed on the purpose and that the prosperity and glory of the country and the maintenance of the Constitution and the promotion of the greatest good to the greatest number of the human family.

There should be no differences of opinion either on the subject of the platform to be adopted, but on this point I have a few words of advice, not in the spirit of dictation by any means. It has been the mission of the Democratic party since I commenced voting, now some forty years ago, to make and maintain gold and silver as the Constitutional currency of the country. (Loud and continued applause). That has been its mission, and, gentlemen, let us all have that object as the ultimate end in view. Do not hasten it, so that it will lead to the destruction of the interests of the country. Let us have resumption, not resumption by killing or destroying. (Loud applause.) We must never do the country the great wrong of forcing a great principle on it before it is ready for it. If we should pass resolutions to resume to-morrow, the party would die and the country with it should an attempt be made to enforce such a policy; but what we must do is this, we must keep gold and silver in view as the cloud by day and the pillar of fire by night, to guide our political pathway. We must go ahead on that idea, and I believe this Convention will be prepared to adopt something like it. It is the universal feeling to-day. The Republican State Convention made a declaration on this subject, but I understand a Convention of their party held in Pittsburg yesterday has repudiated their utterance. I will never agree nor will you, my fellow democrats agree, to abandon gold and silver and accept greenbacks as the permanent currency of the country, but we must accept them until we can bring the country back to the constitutional currency.

This campaign, let me say, must be carried on by our candidates and the people in a spirit of aggression. We are to demand of the Republican party who has robbed our State Treasury? We are to call them to account for tampering with the currency, thereby producing bankruptcy and ruin.

We will want to know what has become of the three millions taken out of the State Treasury? These are questions that must be answered, and we must push them aggressively. [Applause.] We must place our Democratic legions in command of a pure man and of honest and just principles. We will carry the country. [Go on, go on.] We charge the enemy's forces from this day to the day of election. We shall not even give them time to putter and explain. In conclusion, gentlemen, let me say that I know we are right and that I believe we shall win. (Thundering cheers from all parts of the house.)

A list of Vice Presidents, comprising one from each Senatorial District, with Secretaries, and containing the Secretaries appointed by the State Committee as clerks and tellers, was read and approved by the Convention.

Mr. Hughes, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, stated the Committee had not yet been able to agree on a report.

Evening Session.

The Chairman of the Committee on Contested Seats reported.

Mr. Ellis moved to proceed to nominate a candidate for Governor. He opposed waiting on the Committee on Resolutions.

The Chair said he would not entertain a motion for a ballot in the absence of the Committee on Resolutions.

Mr. Speer hoped things would be done decently and in order.

The Chair—It shall be.

Mr. Speer opposed nominating candidates in the absence of fifty delegates.

Mr. Ellis explained he did not wish anything done in the absence of the Committee.

The Chairman submitted an invitation of the Board of Trade of Erie for an excursion on the lake to-morrow morning.

Mr. Faunce, of Philadelphia, offered a resolution accepting the invitation and returning thanks for the courtesy. He made a speech referring to the fact that it came from an organization of which two-thirds were Republicans. He favored accepting it.

Mr. Allen of Erie hoped the members would accept the invitation, coming from citizens without distinction of party, and that the members, invigorated by the lake breeze, would return and perform their duties in such a manner as to enable them to declare with Perry, "we have met the enemy and they are ours."

The invitation was accepted by a large majority.

The Convention then adjourned until eleven A. M. to-morrow. The hall during the evening was densely crowded, but the utmost good humor and good order prevailed.

Erie, September 9.—Mr. Hughes, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, presented the Committee's report as follows:

The Platform.

Resolved, That we hereby declare our unfaltering devotion to the fundamental principles of Democratic government as enunciated by Thomas Jefferson in his first inaugural address, to wit: "Equal and exact justice to all men of whatsoever state or persuasion, religious or political; the support of the State governments in all their rights as the most competent administration for our domestic concerns, and the surest bulwark against anti-Republican tendencies, the supremacy of the civil over the military authority, economy in the public expenses that labor may be lightly burthened. The honest payment of our just debts and the sacred preservation of the public faith, freedom of religion, freedom of the press, freedom of person under the protection of the great writ of habeas corpus and trial by juries impartially selected.

The Present Depression Charged to the Radical Party.

2d. That the wide-spread depression and suffering which affect every business and employment that is capable of being touched by legislation, show beyond a doubt the ignorance, inefficiency and wickedness of the leaders of the party that has ruled the State and Nation for a period of years, and calls for their immediate and permanent removal from the places which they have so long dishonored and disgraced.

Radical Extravagance Condemned.

3d. That the undue multiplication of public officers, and the inordinate increase of the salaries and emoluments of office are among the many evils which Radical rule has forced upon the country, and favoring an economical administration of the Federal and State Governments, so that the people may be, as speedily as possible, relieved from the burdens of taxation with which they are now seriously oppressed. We call upon our Federal and State Representatives to strive, by all proper means, to reduce them both to the very lowest practicable number and amount.

The State Treasury.

4th. That the conduct of the present State Treasurer in the management of the Commonwealth's finances, in his neglecting to appropriate the moneys in the Sinking Fund in payment of the public debt as rapidly as required by law; his non-accounting for the interest received by him on the people's money deposited with the several banks and banking institutions throughout the State, and his insolent refusal to submit the archives of the Treasury Department to a legally constituted committee of the House of Representatives, appointed to investigate the same, is cause for grave suspicion, and is deserving of the severest condemnation at the hands of an outraged and already over-taxed people.

An Investigation into its Condition Demanded.

5th. That the condition of our State Treasury demands the most searching and thorough investigation, and we call upon the committee appointed by the House of Representatives to investigate the state of the same, to resolutely pursue the duty which has been confided to it.

What is Required of the Nominees.

6th. That the nominees of this convention are hereby pledged to apply all moneys in the Sinking Fund as required by law in the reduction of the public debt, and thereby save the interest on the same to the amount so reduced, and that moneys due the Commonwealth from corporations and individuals shall be promptly collected and paid into the Treasury, and not in any manner, directly or indirectly, to employ public moneys for their own profit or purposes.

The Financial Plank.

7th. That the contraction of the money currency and circulating medium heretofore made by the Republican party, and the further contraction proposed by it with a view to forced resumption of specie payment has already brought disaster to the business of the country and threaten general bankruptcy, and whilst we expressly enunciate the principles that a sound currency should be gold and silver, or redeemable therein, we are opposed to either a contraction or an inflation of the present currency, and would leave the restoration of legal tenders to par in gold, to be brought about by promoting the industries of the people, and not by destroying them.

Full Legal Tenders Instead of National Bank Currency.

8th. That the policy already initiated by the Republican party, of abolishing the legal tenders and giving the National banks the power to furnish all the currency, will increase the power of an already danger-

(Continued on next page.)

THE CHRISTIAN MINISTRY.

For the Reporter.

An evangelical pastor is a minister of Christ and a steward of the mysteries of God. There are two kinds of ministers; such as God sends, and those who come themselves. Ministers should not be unduly esteemed nor too much preferred; yet they should have due honor and deserve respect. Worthy ministers have been called by God through the Holy Ghost and the voice of the church. The love of God constrains them to enter the ministry, to labor in the ministry and remain in it.

The object of this article may be profitably discussed under two divisions:

I. THE MINISTRY ITSELF.—Here a description of the sacred office will be in point.

1. The first characteristic of a gospel minister is subordination. He is a servant of Christ, deputed by his command and invested with his authority, to preach the word, administer the sacraments and execute the censures of the church, 1 Cor. 4: 1.

2. The ministry is a divine institution. 1 Cor. 1: 17. St. Paul says: Christ sent me not to baptize, but to preach the gospel, Acts 26: 17, 18. Jesus said to Paul: I now send thee to the people and the Gentiles, to open their eyes, and to turn them from darkness to light, and from the power of Satan unto God; that they may receive forgiveness of sins, and an inheritance among them that are sanctified.

3. It is a solemn office. They receive their solemn charge from the mouth of God.

'Tis not a cause of small import
The pastor's care demands;
But what might fill an angel's heart,
And fill'd a Saviour's hands.
They watch for souls, for which the Lord
Did heavenly bliss forego;
For souls which must forever live
In raptures or in woe.

The minister is God's mouth-piece to dying man, and dying man's to God. Such an office is certainly a solemn one, 2 Cor. 5: 20.

4. It is a respectable office. They are co-workers with God—fellow laborers in God's harvest. The ministry should, and generally is honored by most men. And it should always be born in mind that there is a difference between the man and the office. Hence if we do not like the man, yet we should not despise the office.

5. It is a responsible office. The people are the pastor's charge, immortal souls. No man carries a greater responsibility than he who watches for souls, and he must give account, Heb. 13: 17.

II. THE THEME OF THE MINISTRY.—The mysteries of God, 1 Cor. 4: 1.

1. The Holy Scriptures, the great mystery of godliness, 1 Tim. 3. 16. The mystery of the incarnation, of regeneration, of the resurrection, etc.

2. The sacraments—Baptism and the Lord's supper, which are signs and seals and means of grace, and necessary in the sense that Christ has commanded them.

—Mysteries—Why?

1. They are above reason; not contrary to it, but above it. We could know nothing of them at all, but for divine Revelation.

2. They are full of wisdom and love. John 3: 16. God so loved the world, that He gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth on him should not perish, but have everlasting life.

3. The virtue of these mysteries can only be known by experience—through an appropriating faith.

3. The qualification of a minister of the gospel, viz: Faithfulness, which includes:

1. Purity—of purpose, motive, heart and life.

2. Sincerity—a minister should first preach his sermons to himself and then to his people.

3. Diligence—keep at it. This is the true idea of diligence. A slothful minister will never make a faithful steward.

4. Impartiality—divide the word rightly and give to saint and sinner their due portion. The poor and the rich must each receive justice—all souls are at one price and rated at one value in the Lord's Book. These things are required of ministers of the Lord Jesus Christ. On the other hand, it is required of the members of the church that they give them. 1. Their sympathy. 2. Their confidence. 3. Their encouragement. 4. Their support. Those who officiate in word and doctrine should be vigorously supported and also those who are in our colleges and seminaries preparing themselves for the sacred office. They should not be starved, so they will be of no use after they have gone through a course of prescribed study. J. T.

Aaronsburg, Pa.

HAILSTONES SHATTERING A RAILROAD TRAIN AND WOUNDING THE PASSENGERS.

From the Denver News.

At Potter station, on the Union Pacific Railroad, on Friday night, a train was just pulling out from the station when a storm commenced, and in ten seconds there was such a fury of hail and wind that the engineer deemed it best to stop the locomotive. The hailstones were simply great chunks of ice many of them three and four inches in diameter, and of all shapes—squares, cones, cubes, &c. The first stone that struck the train broke a window, and the flying glass severely injured a lady on the face, making a deep cut. Five minutes afterward there was not a whole light of glass on the south side of the train and the whole length of it. The windows in the Pullman cars were of French slate three-eighths of an inch thick and double. The hail broke both thicknesses, and tore the curtains into shreds. The wooden shutters, too, were smashed, and many of the mirrors were broken. The clerk's lights on the top of the cars were also demolished. The dome of the engine was dented as if it had been pounded with a heavy weight, and the wood work on the south side of the cars was ploughed as if some one had struck it all over with sledge hammers from a hammer. During the continuance of this terrific fusillade, which lasted fully twenty minutes, the excitement and fear among the passengers ran very high. Several ladies fainted, and one lady, Mrs. Earle, wife of the superintendent of the Mountain division of the road, went into epasms, from which she did not recover for over an hour after the cessation of the storm. Several persons sitting on the south side of the cars were more or less injured about the head and face.

As soon as the storm abated a little, the matting in the cars was hung up in front of the windows, and the train moved ahead, the drifted hailstones proving an obstacle for some miles. At the next station, strips of tin were procured and fastened over the windows the entire length of the train. The cars have been run into shop for repairs, and the damage will amount, it is estimated, to several thousand dollars.

"*A Patent Sermon Regulator.*"—A candidate for a vacant vicarage in England announces an invention of his own which may prove to be useful. It is a peculiar arrangement of the pulpit, with a clock to give warning. When at the end of a half hour the clock sounds an alarm, and if the preacher does not conclude within three minutes, down comes the pulpit, with the parson and the rest of the appendages."

Spring Goods,

At Potter's Mills.

I. B. M'ENTIRE.

Dealer in

Domestic Dry Goods.

Ladie's Dress Goods

of every description, embracing all the New Styles in the market. Also,

NOTIONS,
LACES, HOSIERY, GLOVES,
CLOTHING, CASIMERES,
CARPETS, OILCLOTHS, BOOTS,
SHOES, GROCERIES & PROVISIONS

of every description, all of which will be sold at very low rates for CASH or its equivalent. Don't forget the place, come and see us anyhow, if you don't buy. No trouble to show goods.

Country Produce Taken in Exchange for Goods. 6may 6m.

"Every Farmer, and Stock-feeder should have one."

LITTLEGIANT
Corn & Cob Mill.
HEDGES' Improved MILL,
For Horse or Steam Power
Cross-Cut and Circular
WOOD-SAWING MACHINES.
Descriptive Circulars and Price List sent free.
ELWYER Manufacturing Co.
CINCINNATI, O.,
Manufacturers of Cane Machinery, Steam Engines, Shaker Thresher, Farm, School, and Church Bells, etc.
Dec 10, y.

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Established, 1843.
MILLHEIM
MARBLE WORKS
BY
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The old, reliable place, where

Monuments,
Couches,
Headstones,
and other marble

work is made, in the very best style, and upon reasonable terms.

Thankful for past favors, we respectively solicit the patronage of the public.

Shops, East of Bridge, Millheim, Pa. Apr. 8, y.

Ho! for Sussman's!!

Just opened in his new quarters in Bush's Arcade.

A LARGE STOCK OF

Trunks,
Valices,
All kinds of
Leather & Shoe Findings

Shoemakers call and see SUSSMAN for cheap stock.

BUYS AND SELLS

CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED.

dec 3, t.f.

CENTRE HALL

FOUNDRY & MACHINE SHOPS CO.

The undersigned having taken possession of the above establishment, respectfully inform the public that the same will be carried on by them in all its branches as heretofore.

They manufacture the CELEBRATED TRUE BLUE CORNPLANTER, the best now made.

HORSE POWERS, THESHING MACHINES & SHAKERS, PLOWS, STOVES, OVEN DOORS, KETTLE PLATES, CELLAR GRATES, PLOW SHEARS & MILL GEARING of every description, in short their Foundry is complete in every particular.

We would call particular attention to our EXCELSIOR PLOW, acknowledged to be the best Plow now in use, shifting in the beam for two or three horses.

We also manufacture a new and improved TRIPLE GEARED HORSE POWER, which has been used extensively in the northern and western States, and has taken precedence over all others.

We are prepared to do all KINDS OF CASTING from the largest to the smallest, and have facilities for doing all kinds of WORK such as PLANING, TURNING, BORING, &c

All kinds of repairing done on short notice

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jan21-1y. Centre Hall.

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at his establishment at Centre Hall, keeps on hand, and for sale, at the most reasonable rates.

Carriages,
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& Spring Wagons,
PLAIN AND FANCY,

and vehicles of every description made to order, and warranted to be made of the best seasoned material, and by the most skilled and competent workmen. Persons wanting anything in his line are requested to call and examine his work, they will find it not to be excelled for durability and wear. may 31f.

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Will attend to administering Oaths, Acknowledgement of Deeds, &c, writing Articles of Agreement, Deeds, &c, may15

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Is still located at Pine Grove Mills and is now prepared to travel to the homes of patients at a distance and render any desired service in his line, in the best manner, of best quality and at reasonable rates. Insertion of new dentures made a specialty. *Teeth extracted without pain.* 21 jan 74

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PARLOR ORGANS

are ranked by eminent musicians and distinguished men of honor throughout the world as the leading PARLOR ORGANS now in use.

An excelent Organ for the Church, Hall, Lodge, Sabbath-school, as well as the parlor.

P. S. B.—Special rates in this case, as an advertisement.

An offer: Where we have no agents we will allow any one the agent's discount in order to have this wonderful musical producing instrument introduced.

No other Parlor Organ has attained to the same popularity.

Send stamp for price list and a list of testimonials. Address:
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BROCKER

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

THURSDAY SEPT. 16, 1875.

LODGE MEETINGS.

CENTRE HALL LODGE, No 896, I. O. of O. F., meets every Saturday evening in the Odd Fellows Hall.
J. M. GILLILAND, Sect. H. P. SANKEY, A. G.

OLD FORT LODGE, No. 357, F. A. M., meets on Thursday evening, on or after each full moon in the Odd Fellows Hall.
C. F. HERLACHER, Sect. W. B. MINGLE, W. M.

PROGRESS GRANGE, P of H, meets on Saturday afternoon on or after each full moon, at their Hall.
J. J. ARNEY.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Our friends will oblige by sending us items of local news in their locality, give us the facts only, and we will put them in shape, also notices of deaths and marriages.

Any one sending us the names of six new subscribers, with the cash, will be entitled to receive the REPORTER one year free.

The REPORTER being read by nearly every body on this side of the county, where it has a larger circulation than any two papers, will be found the best medium for advertising business, sales, &c. &c.

☞ Subscribers to the Reporter, residing outside of Centre county, should remit us 10 cents, yearly, for postage which we will pay here; this reduces the postage to one half, as the sum paid by them for one year's postage was 20 cts.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 1ST. IS THE LAST DAY ON WHICH YOU CAN PAY TAXES.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2D, IS THE LAST DAY FOR TAKING OUT NATURALIZATION PAPERS.

——The Veteran Club of Centre county will hold a pic-nic, in Stewart's woods, near Boalsburg, on Friday next.

——On Friday last we had some heavy showers of rain, and on Saturday morning the first frost of the season.

——There is a free Buss running from the Johnson house to and from the depot.

——The excellent farm of Jas. I. Forster, near Spring Mills is offered for sale. This is one of the finest farms in the valley, and as Mr. Forster has moved to Ohio, and intends remaining there a good opportunity presents itself to any one desiring to invest. See advertisement.

——Hastings says he would like to wear the P. V. Bank on his watch fob. Just like that sort o' fellows, who always have more dangling on the outside than their pocket books are good for.

——Harris township men think that the result of the election to be had in that township, on Oct. 12, for or against a division, will be close. Should a division carry, the township that would include Boalsburg would be pretty evenly balanced politically, whilst the Lemont side would be strongly radical.

——Mr. D. J. Musser, of Penn Hall, sent us a stalk of clover, second crop, measuring 4 feet in length. This is hard to beat, and Mr. Musser may stand at the head of the class until some other farmer sends in a longer one.

——Go to Rankin's new Drug Store, next door to Deschner's gun store, Bellefonte, Pa., for pure and fresh drugs and medicines of all kinds at reasonable prices.

——The census-takers of Winchendon, Mass., have come across the case of a woman twenty five years old, married at twelve years of age, who has ten children the oldest being now thirteen years old.

——The Court of Washington county has fined several of the Township Auditors $50 for not publishing a report of the receipts and expenditures of the township.

——Leonard Dale, a son of A. J. Dale, of this place, had his leg broken while playing in the school-yard during recess. He was on the fence, from which he fell, causing his leg to be broken between the knee and ankle.

——A Christian Temperance Convention will be held in the Court House, at Bellefonte, on Tuesday, the 28th day of September, at 10 A. M., for the purpose of organizing the Churches of the county under the Christian Temperance Allianceo f the State of Pennsylvania.

All pastors of Centre county are invited to be present as members, also every Sabbath School Superintendent is invited. In addition to these every Congregation in Centre county is requested to send one member as a delegate.

——Mr. Joseph Smith, of Penn Hall, reports a corn stalk over 13 feet long.

——There is some talk of the Presbyterians building a church here. They need one very much, and are able to build.

—— Mr. A. C. Shafer, writes us from Lodi, Kane county, Ill., date Sept. 5, the following as to their crops: Corn will yield a large crop; my father cut a stock to-day, which measured 12½ feet in length, and had three full grown ears, which were 16, 14 and 12½ inches in length, and seven feet from the ground. Now if any Brush or Pennsvalley farmer can beat that, let us hear. Oats will go 60 bushels to the acre, and wheat 15. I get the Reporter every Saturday—it is a welcome visitor. The market prices in Lodi are, wheat $1, oats 24c, butter 22c, eggs 15c, potatoes no price, being so very plenty.

—— THE CENTER OF OUR POPULATION.— It has traveled westward, keeping curiously near the 39th parallel of latitude, never getting more than 20 miles north nor 2 miles south of it. In the years it has traveled only 400 miles, and is still found nearly 50 miles eastward of Cincinati. This we find in an exchange, and we do not believe a word of it, for the most people are now found around Sechler's buying cheap groceries.

——Grangers! Junior Sons! Democrats! Republicans and Ladies! Your attention is called to the fact that I now believe my stock is worthy of all the "blowing" I can give it; an inspection of my styles and qualities, will convince that my stock is as complete as the most fastidious could wish to select from. Prices are down as low as possible and I honestly believe them under all competition. Give me a trial. Powers Boot & Shoe store, Bush & M'Clain's Block, next door to Herman's N. Y. Dry Goods store.

JOHN POWERS.

——Visitors to New York who want a quiet, but select and luxurious home while they stay in the city, and one where the expenses are decidedly lighter than at the larger houses, will do well to call at the SPINGLER HOUSE, on Union Square. It is situated in the heart of the city. Carriage hire is saved, as nearly all the stage and street car lines pass its doors. See card in advertising colums. 9 sept 1m.

——WEAKLY AND SICKLY PERSONS.— Many persons who are weak and sickly at this season of the year are at a loss to know what will restore their health. It has lately been found by experience that the use of Speer's Port Grape Wine when taken in moderate doses is one of the best restoratives known. Physicians, clergymen and temperance advocates should encourage the use of the Port Grape Wine, and thus aid the cause of temperance and moderation. It is especially recommended to families for its purity, exquisite flavor and healthy properties. Medical men certify to its valuable powers. Mr. Speer has been for years engaged in preparing and perfecting this wine, and it requires a four years' process before it is fit for market.—*N. Y. Baptist.*

Our druggists have procured some direct from the Vineyard. It is excellent for females to use, especially for those with nursing infants.

—The last Centre county court sentenced Louis Gonier to seven years; John Kerns one year; Scott McGuire two years; Charles Henry 14 months; James Jennings one year; Wm. G. Brown 18 months; Toney McAlister 13 months; William Tate one year and three months; Thomas Loughlin one year and nine months; Michael Kelly one year and seven months to the Western Penitentiary. At this rate, what will become of the democracy of Centre, asks the Lewistown Gazette, a radical paper. We answer, that the democracy of Centre will have a larger majority than before, because the above named are all rads.

——A fine opening presents itself at Centre Hall for a good tailor and a watchmaker.

——The Watsontown Record says that Mr. A. Page, of Watsontown, has purchased the railroad tie timber on 17,000 acres, situate in Centre, Union and Mifflin counties.

——Joseph Strunk, of Reedsville, sold a hog for twenty-five dollars last week, and as the purchaser was driving it away it swam into the dam and was drowned.

——J. O. Deininger has a large stock of new tin-cans on hand, which he offers at the following low prices:

	Booked.	Cash.
1 quart per doz.	$1.50	$1.20
1½ quart per doz.	1.80	1.50
2 quart per doz.	2.40	2.00

——A party of foragers, on Tuesday night of last week visited the spring houses and graneries of Mrs. C. C. Keller, Jas. Keller and John Harper, robbing them of grain, and other provisions, and stole about 40 chickens from Mr. John Foreman. Our citizens should be on the watch for those nocturnal thieves.

——Maj. P. B. Wilson of this county was elected Lieut Col. of the 5th Regt. of the National Guards of Pa., composed of the counties of Cambria, Bedford, Blair, Huntingdon, Mifflin, Juniatta and Centre, by a unanimous vote at Huntingdon on the 9th of Sept.

A better choice could not have been made—and we congratulate the Major upon his promotion. He is a born military man, and is a fine looking officer. If he lives until the next war, Centre county will boast of a General who will have true laurels to show. He will honor the sword, and make the enemy "git."

——We paid another visit to Long's cave, on Friday last, in company with Rev. Lilly from Bellefonte, Rev. Fischer and Mr. Wm. Wolf, of this place, and explored it pretty thoroughly, which led to the discovery of a new gallery or museum of curiosities which had never before been approached by any one, and which rivals all the other apartments of the cave in beauty. This gallery we discovered within a short distance from the entrance, and is not quite as easy to approach as the other apartments, which may account for its not having been visited by any one heretofore. This cave presents many wonderful curiosities and is grand throughout. The number of stalactites and stalagmites are innumerable, and many of the latter are in the form of human beings as well as of animals. As we gave a description of this wonderful cave in a former issue, we shall not note it more at length now. The temperature of the cavern we found 60, and of the stream of water 50 degrees Fahrenheit.

——Two fellows nearly came to blows the other day for a very singular cause, and on account of an innocent party—and there is no doubt if a fight had been permitted by the bystanders, that a murder would have been committed. The circumstances were these: A man was alleging that where wares and merchandise were sold as low as at Sechler's grocery, the store-keeper must steal his goods. This riled another chap, who retorted sharply that it was none of No. 1's business how low Sechler & Co. sold their goods or as to how they get them, only so he got his money's worth and a good article, which he always did. They both had their arms too full of packages from Sechler's to "go for" each other, and the crowd refused to hold their packages for them if they were going to fight about it, and the two fellows went their way without black eyes or bloody noses, satisfied that they buy cheapest of Sechler & Co. in the Bushhouse block.

LOOP ITEMS.—Mr. Samuel Royer is repairing the red mill dam, damaged by the flood.....Mr. Peter Ruble's new house is nearly finished.....Mr. Wm. Colyer bought a very fine team of the long eared persuasion last week, of J. Henry Keller .....The coal mine of Samuel Miller & Co., has caved in, no one was injured by the falling earth.....The Loop hunters brought in a fine deer on Saturday evening from Stone creek cabin. O. N. E.

WOODWARD AND VICINITY.

Potatoes in great abundance.

Seeding just about over.

The corn crop will be heavy.

Jack-frost put in his appearance.

A short time ago, Mr. Rote paid us a visit exhibiting a fishing patent right. He also gave us a rehearsal of campmeeting exhortations. Now it would be to some one's credit if they would keep him at home and not have him scare all the women into fits, as well as keep a quiet people a whole night from sleep.

A balloon ascension was to come off a short time since, but for some cause or other it proved a failure, and the vessel landed upon the railing of the Woodward bridge. May the enterprise meet with success.

The young folks of this place talk very strong of organizing a base ball club. There is indeed good material here.

The school Directors of Haines township have met and decided to pay teachers according to their qualifications, ranging from twenty-seven and a half dollars to forty dollars per month. The Woodward and Yonada's schools were awarded to Edward Weirick and J. C. Morris. Schools will open on the third Monday in October, and continue five months.

Sportsmen keep the woods alive by cracking away from early morn till late at evening; but thus far not a drop of blood was shed. The narrows is full of pheasants, and several black bears are said to be living there too.

Rev. Tomlinson will preach in the Ev. church at this place on next Saturday evening, 18th inst.

East Woodward is undergoing a heavy old fashioned revolution. Some of the by roads were blockaded; but the Continentals succeeded in removing all obstacles, though by muscular force. Reinforcement from the county-seat is anticipated.

OCCASIONAL.

——A series of S. school meetings under the auspices of the Centre County Sabbath School Association. An Institute of two sessions, afternoon and evening, will be conducted by the persons whose names are given in connection with the following places, viz:

Georges valley church and Green Grove Ev. church, Rev. D. M. Wolt, H. Y. Stitzer, Esq., and others.

Aaronsburg and Woodward, Rev. W. T. Wylie and D. S. Keller, Esq.

Gatesburg and Linden Hall, Prof. John Hamilton and others.

Rebersburg and Brumgards, Rev. R. Crittenden and Gen. Jas. A. Beaver.

Philipsburg and Powelton or Sandy Ridge, Revs. Lilly, Reese and Miller.

Mount Pleasant U. B. church and Port Matilda, Rev W. Gwynn, Charles F. Cook, Esq., and others.

Hecla Furnace school house and Nittany Hall, Rev. R. Crittenden and A. O. Furst, Esq.

Fairview school house, Rev. W. H. Bigart, Stewart Lyon, Esq., and others.

Eagleville or Howard, Rev. W. T. Wylie and others.

Subjects for addresses and discussion:

Methods of teaching employed by our Saviour. Catechetical instruction. How can we instruct the young in practical benevolence? Bible study as related to revivals. Bible schools in winter. The Bible in the memory. Bible teaching on temperance Reviews, sources of success. Other topics and questions that any may wish to submit will be considered.

A New Orleans father tied his boy up in a sack and deposited him on top of a brick pile. The boy was found there three days afterwards, having been all that time without food.

SUNDAY SCHOOL MEETINGS AND CELEBRATIONS.

On the 22d of Aug., the Aaronsburg L. S. School assembled in the church for the purpose of devoting a part of the Lord's day to the discussion of Sunday School subjects, music and the answering of questions read out of the question box, etc. Rev. W. H. Gottwald and Rev. Aurand were the principal speakers. Questions were responded to by others, and the wants of the Sunday School reported by Mr. J. Musser—Wanted: Money to buy a new library—more regular attendance—more parents—more entire consecration to the Sunday School work, etc. Prof. Meyer played the organ, and Mrs. Ettinger, who has charge of the infant department, interspersed the exercises with singing by her class. Mr. W. Stover who had charge of the Programme, announced the names of the speakers and the music, etc. The school sang sweetly. The addresses were edifying, and the exercises were profitable throughout. I think I may sum up and say that the occasion will be remembered as a green spot in our memory.

On the 4th of Sept., the Spring Mills Sunday School held a celebration. Revs. Wilson, Bouse and Tomlinson, were the speakers of the day—Revs. Wolf and Shoemaker arrived in time to partake of the dinner, which may be called a sumptuous feast, and participate in the society of the occasion. It is rather a rare thing to see the black coat party so strongly represented at a S.S. celebration as was the case at Spring Mills. Gen. Buchanan had charge of the programme and executed his part well. Mr. Wilson, the Supt., selected and announced the music. Mr. Duncan and friends managed the procession and the tables, and things were certainly done up according to Gunter. Honor to whom honor is due, and the ladies should have double honor for the rich repast they had prepared for all, in the rear of the Spring Mills church. The celebration was certainly a success.

On the 11th of Sept., the Penns Creek S. School had a celebration. The religious exercises were held in the church and the festivities in the grove back of the church. Gen. Buchanan again had charge of the Programme, to which he again did justice. Rev. Tomlinson entertained the school with stories and questions till the call to dinner came. After which the school was formed in procession and all were soon marched around a magnificent table. The exercises in church were enlivened by occasionally singing a lively piece of music led by bro. Musser, and in the grove enjoyment was promoted by swings, etc. Mr. Herring superintends this school and need not be ashamed of the band of christian workers he represents. At the table we again saw a forcible illustration of the fine sentiment uttered by Jesus: She hath done what she could. There were the women again with their kind acts, circulating their coffee, chocolate cake, cocoanut cake, sponge cake, pound cake, etc., dainties and delecacies too numerous to mention—certainly they are deserving of thanks.

On the evening of the same day, St. Luke's S. S. met in their church to hold a S. S. meeting. Music and discussion and devotion constituted the principal business of this meeting. It was an edifying occasion. Rev. Aurand, the pastor of St. Luke's, has good reasons to be encouraged in his Sunday school work. Sunday school meetings are becoming much more frequent, and, I think, are adapted to awaken a deeper interest in the Sabbath cause.

A WATERSPOUT.

Great Damage Done.

Montpelier, September 13.—Violent storms occurred in this neighborhood and great damage has been done to the crops. A waterspout destroyed fifty houses at St. Chinian. Nine dead bodies have been recovered. Sixty persons are still missing.

TURKEY.

More Fighting.

Constantinople, September 13.—Serious fighting occurred on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday last, in which the Turks were defeated. This has resulted in the renewal of the seige of Trebinge by the insurgents.

A PROPELLER SUNK AND TWENTY-TWO PERSONS LOST.

Chicago, September 11.—A terrible disaster occurred on Lake Michigan early yesterday morning which has just been reported here. The propeller Equinox, on the way from Chicago to Bay City, Mich., with a cargo of salt, and towing the schooner Emma E. Mayers, loaded with lumber, was overtaken by the storm about 2 o'clock yesterday morning near Point au Sable, 180 miles north of Chicago. Captain Woodworth, of the Equinox, came to the stern of the propeller at that time, and called out to cut the lines. This was done, and the propeller careened and sank in a few minutes. She had on board a crew of nineteen men and Captain Dwight Scott, of Cleveland, a well-known lake Captain, who was accompanied by his daughter and grand-daughter, making a total of twenty two persons. The first imitation the schooner had of the catastrophe were the shrieks of the drowning. The Mayers could render no assistance whatever in the terrible sea that was running, and the entire crew of the Equinox went down.

THE WAR IN THE EAST.

Ten Thousand Fresh Insurgents Take The Field—Fears of a General War.

Cettinge, Montenegro, September 10.—All the country between Servia and Montenegro is in full revolt. Fully ten thousand insurgents have taken the field. The towns of Priepol and Plcolics have been sacked, all the Turkish villages have been burned and the Turks massacred. The Christian inhabitants have taken refuge in the mountains.

The Turkish troops are demoralized and the insurrection is spreading on all sides. Montenegro is prepared for war, and the wildest enthusiasm prevails. A general war is regarded as inevitable.

"Raymond's Kill Galop," by M. D. Thomas. A new edition of this very popular piece has just been issued. For dancing purposes, this is the best galop ever published; it is likewise a showy and brilliant piano solo. Mailed (Free of Postage) for 40 cts.

"No Friendly Voice to Greet Me," song and chorus by the popular composer, H. P. Danks. This beautiful song, although new, is already a great favorite. Everyone wishing something new or really beautiful, should send for a copy. Mailed (free of postage) for 35 cts. Address, W. H. Rober & Co., Music Publishers, 1102 Chestnut Street, Phil'a.

THE FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.

London, September 11.—The Executive Committee on the Foot and Mouth Disease have asked the Privy Council for an order to prevent the holding of markets, sales or fairs throughout Warwickshire. The disease also prevails considerably in the county of Norfolk, the last return showing that 3,000 cases have been recorded there during the week. Cattle, sheep and pigs are all affected.

A convention of husbands is soon to meet at Cincinatti to devise means of protection against the kissing clergymen. A correspondent suggests that they be compelled to eat raw onions at every meal, and in lieu of the customary white choker, revive the Elizabethan ruff, to be not less than three feet in diameter and starched to the rigidity of cast iron.

There is not one clergyman in White Pine county Cal.

Erie Convention.—Continued from 2nd page.

ous monopoly, and the enormous burdens now oppressing the people, without compensating advantage, and that all the National Bank circulation be promptly and permanently retired, and full legal tenders be issued in their place.

Full Legal Tenders Wanted to be Receeivable for all Public Dues.

9th. That the public interest demands that the Government should cease to discredit its own money and should make its legal tenders receivable for all public dues except where respect for the obligation of contracts requires payment in coin.

Free Banking.

10th. The extinction of the present National Banks and the establishment in their stead of a system of free banks of discounts and deposits, under such regulations as the States respectfully may prescribe, and no paper money except such as may be issued directly by and upon the faith of the Federal Government, affording practically a currency based on the gold and silver and other property of the whole people of the country.

Radical Party Arraigned.

11th. That with this declaration of principles and policy we arraign the leaders of the Republican party for their extravagant expenditures and profligate waste of the people's money; for their corruption; for their contempt of Constitutional obligations; for their extottionate increase of our salaries of our public officers; for their oppressive, unjust and defective system of taxation, finance and currency; for their continuance of incompetent and corrupt men in office, and for their mismanagement of both the State and Federal Governments, and we cordially invite the Liberal Republicans and all other men without regard to past party associations, to co-operate with us in expelling them from power, and in securing such an administration of our public affairs as characterized the purer and better days of the Republic.

Discussion on the Platform.

Mr. Souder of Lehigh offered an amendment to strike out sections eight, nine and ten with a proposition to insert other resolutions. These propositions received a storm of noes.

Mr. Hughes moved to lay the proposed amendments on the table and called for the previous question.

A vote was taken on the motion to lay the amendments on the table and adopted by 152 yeas to 89 nays.

The Platform Adopted by an Overwhelming Majority.

Another vote was then taken on the previous question and the resolutions as printed above.

The vote resulted in yeas, 158; nays, 79.

The Result Received with deafening Applause.

The announcement of the adoption of the platform by so large a majority was received with thundering applause which lasted some minutes.

The nominations for candidate for governon then followed. The names of the eighteen candidates were offered, and the ballot resulted as follows:

	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th
Bigler	26	29	41	45	48	52	53	55	55	
Fox	26	26	29	29	25	24				
North	20	4								
Barr	48	42	40	40	52	46	48	43	34	
Noyes	31	34	34	32	37	41	45	42	41	5
Pershing	13	16	18	18	25	25	30	45	42	145
Ross	18	20	26	28	32	36	45	48	54	94
Morton	17	12	7							
Piolette	11	13	19	17	13	11	8		11	1
Mott	4	6	3							
Gibson	4	1	6	2	1					
Jenks	2	5	4	3	1	6	10		2	
Knox	3									
Coffroth	4	5	2							
Spang	2	2								
Monaghan	13	14	12	13	12		9		8	5
Stiles	5	6	7	8	6					
Mutchler	1									
Dreher	5	3	17							

[While the tenth ballot was being taken with Ross in the ascendant Bigler withdrew in favor of Pershing.]

Following are the second and third ballots for state treasurer:

Second Ballot.

Hancock	6
Noble	62
Playford	64
Abrahams	5
Embigh	2
Piersoll	17
Ross	8
Powell	3
Piolette	64

Third Ballot.

Noble	47
Piolette	124
Playford	64

Piolette was nominated for treasurer, after which the convention adjourned at 2.40 a. m.

A dispatch was read in the convention from the chairman of the Ohio state central committee in which thanks were tendered the democrats of Pennsylvania for their platform and promising 50,000 democratic majority for Gov. Allen.

Great enthusiasm followed the reading of this dispatch.

Judge Lowrie, of the Crawford judicial district, has made an order of court that no attachment should be issued against any witness who has not been paid the mileage and one day's fees in that capacity. This rule should be adopted all over the country, for it is all wrong to compel people to attend court on other people's business and pay their own expenses.

One of the causes of the "hard times" in the South is vagely hinted at in the following, from the Atlanta Herald: "We saw, the other day, two hundred negroes standing around in idleness, and most of them in rags and squalor, steadily refusing to work at eighty-five cents a day. Day after day they appear there, in need of work, and day after go off without striking a lick.

The friends of reform, says the Pittsburg Post, can have no hesitancy in supporting Judge Pershing for Governor. Like Governor Tilden of New York he gives practical effect to his professions of reform. Governor Tilden did not waste his time talking about the necessities of reform when the crimes of the Tweed ring were detected. He took the Boss by the collar and thrust him into the penitentiary. When he was elected Governor and got his eye on the Canal ring and its works, he did not stop to enquire into the politics of the men who composed it, or ask whether it would help or hurt the party. He took the monster by the throat and dragged it forth to public view, and it is now throttled to the delight of the people of the Empire state and the edification of politicians all over the country. Judge Pershing is the same sort of man. He found a lot of county officials who had been misappropriating the people's money—just as other officials are now doing in this Commonwealth—he set the wheels of justice in motion and these dishonest officials have been lodged in prison to serve out their sentences. He did not enquire as to their politics or as to the policy of punishing them. He knew that the law had been grossly violated and must be signally avenged. That is the kind of a man to inaugurate Reform in ring-ridden Pennsylvania. Judge Pershing is the Tilden of Pennsylvania. His proper place is in the Executive Mansion at Harrisburg, and there the people mean to place him.

A TANK STRUCK BY LIGHTNING—40,000 BARRELS OF OIL BURNED.

Oil City, Pa., September 10.—At six o'clock this morning, the lightning struck one of the tanks belonging to the Imperial Oil Refining Company whose works are near this place. The tank contained about eight thousand barrels of crude petroleum which immediately ignited, and owing to a strong north wind prevailing at the time, the fire spread nearly over their entire works.

The loss in oil, both crude and refined, of which there was nearly forty thousand barrels, and on the buildings and machinery and iron tankage will not fall short of two hundred thousand dollars, upon which there is no insurance.

The oil works were one of the most extensive and most perfect in the country, and will be almost entirely destroyed.

CARDINAL M'CLOSKEY RECEIVED BY THE POPE.

Rome, September 8.—His holiness received Cardinal M'Closkey at seven o'clock this evening. The rector of the American college and the cardinal's secretary accompanied. Two cardinals and several prelates greeted him at the hall of the throne. He was immediately ushered into the pope's private apartment where his holyness rose and embraced him. They remained alone together for half an hour. Upon leaving the vatican the cardinal was again complimented by the prelates. The date fixed for the holding of the consistory is the 24th instead of the 9th inst., as reported yesterday.

A fatal cattle disease has broken out among several droves of cattle near the Aucram Lead Mines, Rhinebeck, N. Y. Nearly all have died.

A London special says that after the 16th of this month the rates of charges on cable messages from New York city and all points east of New York city, to the United Kingdom and France, will be reduced to one shilling sterling per word. This reduction will cover all kinds of business.

KHOKAND REBELS ROUTED.

St. Petersburg, September 7.—A telegram has been received from General Kaufman commanding the Russian expedition against Khokand rebels, announcing that a battle was fought on the fourth instant, when the Russians completely defeated the force of the rebels numbering thirty thousand, who occupied a fortified position which General Golovathoff stormed. The enemy was pursued by fifteen versts, and many of them were killed and drowned in the Amadaria river. Several guns and a quantity of other war material were captured. Losses of Russians were inconsiderable. General Kaufman will continue his advance against the rebels, when his means of transportation arrive from Kadshent, Brussels.

DAYLIGHT BANK ROBBERY.

Cincinnati, September 6.—A Gazette's Huntington (W. Va.) special says: While Mr. Oney, cashier of a bank, was alone at noon to-day, three men entered, and placing pistols at his head, compelled him to open the safe. A colored man happened in at this moment and was also covered with a revolver and commanded to keep still, which he did. The robbers succeeded in getting possession of $15,000 with which they decamped. A confederate had horses in waiting. An alarm was instantly given and citizens and police started in pursuit, but failed to overtake the robbers, who all escaped.

While William Watson, of York county, Pa., was crossing a corn-field, his gun was accidentally discharged and his head blown to pieces. His dog guarded the body for five days, driving away the birds that had collected round it and finally attracted the attention of the neighbors by running home, devouring a hasty meal ravenously and hurrying back to his watch.

Last week a boy about eleven years old was seen in Malden, Mass., vainly endeavoring to lead his drunken father home. It would have been a hard and painful task at best, but it was made doubly hard and painful by the fact that the son was far drunker than his sire.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing a note signed by me and payable to Andrew Harter, for forty dollars. Not having received value for the same, I will not pay it unless compelled by law.
16 sept 3t. JOHN HARPER.

Valuable Farm for Sale.

The fine and highly productive Farm of the undersigned, situate on the turnpike, about 1 mile west of Spring Mills, is offered at private sale. It contains about

150 ACRES OF LAND,

under a high state of cultivation, and the greater part under post and rail fence, with all else in the best order.

A large two-story FRAME HOUSE, LARGE BARN, and all necessary Outbuildings on the premises. All the buildings are good as new, and the house has recently been papered and painted on the inside. It is one of the most desirably located farms in Centre county, being but 1 mile from the railroad station, convenient to churches, schools, stores and mills. An abundance of good Timber also convenient. For further information address

JAMES I. FORSTER,
16 sept tf. Akron, Ohio.

Simon Haines,

CENTRE HALL.

Manufacturer of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, &c.

Of every description; running gear for all kinds of vehicles, made to order, and in first class manner. Being a practical mechanic, I would WARRANT ALL WORK to give satisfaction. Repairing promptly attended to at the lowest rates.

Undertaking.

Coffins of all styles made on shortest notice. The business of undertaking attended to in all its branches. Respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. 9 sept y

NEW GOODS!

—AT THE—

Centre Mills Store,

J. F. THRONE

has just opened a fine Stock of GENERAL MERCHANDISE which he is selling at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Consisting in

DRY GOODS,
ALPACCAS,
MOHAIRS,
PIQUES,
LAWNS,
MUSLINS,
PRINTS,
FLOUNTS,
SHIRTING,
TWEEDS,
JEANS,
COTTONADES,
FINE CASSIMERS,
EMBORDERIES,
GLOVES,
SHAWLS,
HOSIERY,
SKIRTS,
RIBBONS.

and fancy articles belonging to the Grocery department Sugars, Coffees, Syrup, N. Orleans Mollasses, Domestic and Foreign Fruits, Fish, Salt, everything usually found in this department.

QUEENSWARE, whole sets or dishes or by the piece.

DRUGS and PATENT MEDICINES.

WOOD and WILLOWWARE.

HARDWARE.

FORKS, RAKES, SHOVELS, HOES, NAILS, &c., GENTS' CALF BOOTS, LADIES' BUTTON GAITORS & MOROCCO, CHILDRENS' SHOES of all kinds.

TOBACCO & CIGARS, all at greatly reduced prices. Call and see for yourselves. No charge for showing goods.

HIGHEST PRICES PAID for all kinds of Grain, and country Produce taken in exchange for goods.

june17 tf.

The Washington county Home contains one hundred and sixty inmates.

The reception of the Army of the Cumberland took place at Utica on the 15, ult.

The elements of the equinoctial storm were in the weather the other day.

It is stated in financial circles in London that the State Line Steamship Company is seriously involved.

Mattie Keller, a girl of Mercerburg, aged 11 years fell from a swing one day last week, and was instantly killed.

A fatal cattle disease has broken out in Western New York, and the farmers and drovers are much alarmed thereat.

The nomination of Judge Pershing is received with universal satisfaction by the Democratic party throughout the State.

The Catholic bishops in Bosnia have been instructed to use their influence to facilitate the pacification of the rebellious provinces.

After the 15th inst. Anglo-American cable rates will be one shilling sterling per word from New York to points in England and France.

A furious wind storm swept over the town of Normal, Ill., on Thursday, causing great damage to houses, barns and smaller buildings.

At Shamokin, on Sunday 12, a fight occurred between two men, and one of them, felled his antagonist with a stone. The man was carried home, fatally injured and died during the night.

According to published statements the summer which has just ended has been cooler by five degrees than the average season for eighty-six years.

An invention that would keep clouds of dust from rolling in at the front door of the dwelling would be almost as great a blessing as a street sprinkler.

The steady yield of ore at the consolidated Virginia silver mine, in Nevada, is worth $2,000 per hour, or more than $1 every two seconds.

What must be the condition of things in Idaho. One of the territorial judges there has directed the grand jury to indict all saloon keepers who permit on their premises the playing of cards for money, whisky, or any other stakes.

Some young men in Falls Village, Con., persisted in bathing in the river, in full view of several families. At last the heads of those families captured the young men, painted them in close imitation of barber poles and let them go.

DEATHS.

On 12, in Penn township, of chronic diarrhea, Mrs. Sally Kerstetter, relict of Leonard Kerstetter, jr., aged about 60 years.

On the 26th of Aug. at Zion, Pa., Mr. Jacob Kaufman aged 64 yeass, 6 months and 6 days.

On the 28th of Aug. at Washington Furnace, Clinton Co., Mr. Jesse Gladfelter, aged 55 years.

On the 1st of Sept., at Nittany Hall, Mr. Andrew P. Aiken, aged 68 years and 6 months.

MARRIAGES.

On 9, by Rev. Fischer, Mr. John Emerick, of Potter, and Miss Annie Weaver, of Gregg.

On 29th ult., at Oak Hall, by Rev. Robt. Hamill, Mr. Francis Pennington of Fillmore, to Elizabeth M. Fulton of Centre Furnace.

MARKETS.

New York, September 11.

Flour, super 4 65@5 50; Flour, common to good 5 70@5 95; Flour, good to choice 6.-05@6 25. Wheat, No 2 Chicago Spring, 1 25@1 28½; Wheat, No 2 Milwaukee 1 30@1 36½. Rye 90. Corn, western mixed 71@74. Oats, western mixed 40@55. Coffee 18@20½. Eggs 19½@20. Sugar, fair to good refining 7½@8. Petroleum, refined 11¢.

CHICAGO.

Flour, good to choice 5 25@5 75; spring extras 5 25@5 87½. Wheat, October 1 12½ seller Sept 1 15@1 15½. Corn, seller Oct 63; seller Sept 59½. Oats, seller Sept 35¢; seller Oct 34. Rye seller Sept 78@79. Barley, seller Sept 1 05¢.

PHILADELPHIA.

Flour, ex fam 5 25@5 50. High grades 7 75@8 50. Wheat, new 1 30@1 40; old red 1 45@1 46. Corn, western mixed 72@73; yellow 73@74. Oats, western mixed 39@40.

BELLEFONTE MARKETS.

White 47 wheat $1 15 Red 110.... Rye 90 .....Corn 65 ....Oats 60.....Barley 90. 70.....Clover seed 8,00.....Potatoes 60 Lard per pound 8.....Pork per pound 06 Butter 20.....Eggs 15. .....Plaster per ton $14 Tallow 8.....Bacon 10.....Ham 15 Lard per pound 8 cents.....Buckwheat 65 cts.,.....Flour per barrel retail 7,00... Nova Scotia plaster $14 to 15. Cayuga plaster $9,50 per 2000 lbs.

IN THE ORPHAN'S COURT OF CENTRE COUNTY.

In the matter of the estate of A. J. Young, dec'd, the auditor appointed by the Court to distribute the balance in the hands of the administrators among the parties legally entitled to receive the same, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on Tuesday the twenty-eighth day of September, A. D. 1875, at two o'clock, p. m., at his office in Bellefonte, J. L. SPANGLER,
9 sept t d. Auditor.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing a note, signed by me and dated August 31, 1875 or thereabouts, as my signature was obtained to same under false pretence, by a gentleman calling himself Taylor, but which I have reason to believe is an assumed name; the said Taylor being a dealer in what he calls Egyptian wheat.
9 sept 3t GEORGE WOODS,
Spring Mills.

SPINGLER HOUSE,

UNION SQUARE, N. Y.

European Plan.

A SELECT FIRST CLASS HOTEL in the heart of the city; convenient to all places of business, churches, theatres, etc. Stages and street cars pass the door for all steamboat piers, ferries and railroad depots. Guests find a more quiet, comfortable and luxurious "home" at the Spingler for less money than at the larger first-class hotels. Elegantly furnished rooms $1,00 per day upwards. Carriage hire is saved as Union Square is easily reached by street cars or stages.
J. F. FROST, Proprietor.
9 sept 3m

TREES

FOR FALL PLANTING

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Evergreens, Ornamental Shrubs, Grapes, Currants, Gooseberries, Strawberries, Raspberries, and other small Fruits, Asparagus, Rhubarb &c.

SEEDS FOR FALL SOWING.

Seed Wheats, (see price list); Orchard, Ky. Blue, Herds (Red Top), Clover, Timothy and other Grass Seeds; Turnip Seeds of all kinds; Vegetable and Flower Seeds; Hedge and tree Seeds. BULBS—Hyacinths, Tulips, Crocus, Lilies, and other Bulbs for Fall planting; Horticultural Goods, Terra Cotta Ware, &c. Send for price list, or enclose 25c for full illustrated Catalogue. Address

EDW'D J. EVANS & CO.,
Nurserymen and Seedsman, York, Pa.
19 aug 3m.

Seeds

Headquarters for Boots and Shoes!

POWERS'

BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

Opposite Bush House,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Powers' Boot & Shoe Store is the largest and best stocked establishment in Centre County.

He keeps constantly on hand a full line of

BOOTS AND SHOES.

He is just opening the largest stock of Spring Goods ever brought to Bellefonte.

FINE SHOES

for ladies, kept constantly on hand.

Boots and Shoes for men and women, of all styles, quality and prices, from the most costly to the cheapest, constantly kept on hand.

WE DEFY COMPETITION!

either in quality or prices. Call and examine his new stock of Spring and Summer Goods, and you will find it to your advantage. Apr21 1y.

JOHNSON'S HOTEL,
BELLEFONTE, PA.

Johnson & Son's, proprietors, having refitted and newly furnished this house are now prepared to accommodate travelers in the most satisfactory manner.
June10 tf.

NEW STORE, NEW GOODS AND

Panic Prices.

H. A. LARRIMER.

at the old Centre Hill stand.
Just opening a Stock of

NEW GOODS,

OLD FASHIONED PRICES!

A large variety of Ladies Dress Goods
Great Bargains in Muslins and Calicoes.
Ready-made Clothing Warranted to Suit,
His Cloths and Cassimers, Cant be excelled

**His

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD

Useful Recipes.

Yellow stains commonly called iron mold are removed from linen by hydrochloric acid or hot solution of oxalic acid. Wash well in warm water afterward.

To fasten emery to leather, boil glue very thin, add a little milk, raise the pile of the leather, and put on the glue with the brush. Then sprinkle on the emery, and let it cool.

To preserve soap grease, fill a cask half full of good strong lye, and drop all refuse grease therein. Stir up the mixture once a week.

The best fattening material for chickens is said to be Indian meal and milk.

A remedy for caterpillars, which is used on a large scale in France, consists in a solution (1 part in 500) of sulphide of potassium, sprinkled on the tree by means of a hand syringe.

The best and most durable insulation for electric wires is to tin them and cover with pure rubber.

Javelle water, used for turning white the dirtiest linen, and removing stains, is composed of bicarbonate of soda four pounds, chloride of lime one pound. Put the soda into a kettle over the fire, add one gallon of boiling water, let it boil from ten to fifteen minutes, then stir in the chloride of lime, avoiding lumps. Use when cool. This is good for removing fruit stains from white underwear.

Biborate of soda dissolved in water, used as a lotion, will remove prickly heat.

The average yield of corn cobs is 7-62 parts of carbonate of potash in 1,000 parts of the cobs, which is nearly twice as much as is furnished by the best specimens of wood. The corn crop of this country will supply 15,400,000,000 pounds of cobs, from which 115,000,000 pounds of potash might be made.

The way they boil rice in India is as follows: Into a saucepan of two quarts of water, when boiling, throw a tablespoonful of salt; then put in one pint of rice, previously well washed in cold water Let it boil twenty minutes, throw out in a colander, drain, and put back in the saucepan, which should be stood near the fire for several minutes.

Save the corn cobs for kindlings, especially if wood is not going to be plentiful next winter. To prepare them, melt together sixty parts resin and forty parts tar. Dip in the cobs, and dry on sheet metal heated to about the temperature of boiling water.

Equal weights of acetate of lime and of chloride of calcium, dissolved in twice their weight of hot water, is a fireproofing mixture for fabrics.

The ammoniacal solution of oxide of nickel will dissolve silk; that of copper dissolves cotton also.—*Scientific American.*

Summer Fruits and Health.

A very mistaken idea has found a lodgment in the minds of many, otherwise sensible persons, to wit, that summer complaints, the generic term under which the disorders peculiar to the season are known, are caused mainly by the use of fruit, and that the wise and safe plan is to prohibit its use altogether. This method, which neglects to take advantage of one of the most beneficent provisions for man's use, comfort, and well being, is detrimental not only to enjoyment but to permanent health. The term "antiscorbutic" expresses the value of fruits as food, and the estimation in which they are held by those who understand their relation to human wants.

When fruit does harm, it is because it is eaten at improper times, in improper quantities, or before it is ripened and fit for the human stomach. Fruit ought not to be eaten between meals any more than any other food. It may be taken as a lunch, however, with very great benefit, or as a preparation for a meal, that is before breakfast or dinner. Perhaps the very best time in the day for eating fruit is before or after breakfast. A distinguished physician has said that if patients would make a practice of eating a couple of Messina oranges before breakfast, from February till June, his practice would be gone. From June, which brings us the ever welcome strawberries, until November, there is a constant succession of fresh fruits which are a pleasure to the eye and a delight to the mind. The proof of their healthfulness lies in the fact that the more people make it a part of their regular daily diet, taking the place in part of meat, and wholly of pastries during the summer months, the better and finer, more cheerful and more uniformly well they are, the less fever and thirst do they experience, the less ice water and other violent reactionary fluids are they obliged to drink, and the less are they subject to changes and fluctuations of the system and of temperature.

The principal difficulty with us is that we do not eat enough of fruit; that we kill its finer qualities with sugar; that we drown them in cream. We need the medicinal action of the pure fruit acids in our system. We need a cooling, corrective influence, and we should accept it as one of the best gifts of Providence. —*Hearth and Home.*

Cucumber Catsup.

Take of full grown cucumbers, say one peck; remove the rind, and cut them down lengthwise, then into thin dice-shaped pieces; strew half a pint of salt on them; let them stand five or six hours; then put them on a sieve to drain until quite dry. Peel and slice twelve large silver-skinned onions, put them with the cucumbers into a stone pot, and cover them with strong vinegar. Add for seasoning a tablespoonful of black pepper beaten up fine, a tablespoonful of cayenne, a gill of sweet oil, a gill of Madeira wine, and a few blades of mace. Instead of putting away in one large stone jar, it answers admirably to fill with this catsup wide-mouthed glass bottles; and if you have a few pods of a miniatnre variety of red pepper, often procurable, to use instead of the pulverized cayenne, it gives the sauce quite an ornamental appearance. It is not generally known that the largest cucumbers, ripened almost enough for seed, serve admirably for making this sort of catsup. If the bottles are carefully sealed up there is no danger whatever of spoiling.

How to Eat a Muskmelon.

Our readers will probably exclaim, only give us the melon and you need not instruct us how to eat it. Yes, but there is a "good, better, best" way of doing things and we propose to tell you the best way of doing. As Mrs. Glass says in her cookery book, first catch your hare; so, the day before eating the melon, select one that is of which is cracking away from the fruit and which is also giving out that delicious aroma peculiar to it. Put it in the refrigerator until the next day at breakfast or dinner, cut it in two lengthwise, take out the seeds, into each half put a tablespoonful of strained honey, and scoop it out with a spoon, dipping each spoonful into the honey and eat. If after eating *quantum sufficit* you do not wish your throat was a mile long and every inch of it a palate, then we can only say that you are wanting in gustatory taste and our advice is wasted. While we are giving advice, let us add that all fruit is the better of being very cold when eaten, as it brings out the delicate flavor and aroma and makes it much more refreshing. We do not know of any fruit which is an exception to this rule.

To Can Sweet Corn.

In factories where the canning of corn is carried on the process is as follows: The corn is cut from the cob, put into tin cans partly filled with water, and the covers sealed on with solder. In the cover there are three little perforations. The cans are then set in a caldron of boiling water and boiled three hours, then removed and the perforations in the cover are closed by a drop of solder. In this way every particle of air is excluded from the corn and it is thoroughly cooked.

Recently two inkstands and a pen were dug up at Pompeii. The pen is of metal and made almost similar in shape to our quill pens; so in the writing line the moderns are not so far ahead after all.

A STORY FOR BOYS.

How a Lad Wheeled Himself into a Fortune and Influence.

At a meeting of the stockholders of a prominent railway corporation, recently held in Boston, there were present two gentlemen, both up in years, one, however, considerably the senior of the other. In talking of the old times gone by, the younger gentleman called the attention of his friends, and told a pleasant little story, which should be read with profit by every poor, industrious and striving lad. He said:

Nearly half a century ago, gentlemen, I was stout, willing and able, considering my tender years, and secured a place in a hardware store, to do all sorts of chores required. I was paid seventy-five dollars a year for my services. One day, after I had been at work three months or more, my friend there, Mr. B., who holds his age remarkably well, came in the store and bought a large bill of shovels and tongs, sadirons and pans, buckets, scrapers and scuttles, for he was to be married the next day, and was supplying his household in advance, as was the groom's custom in those days. The articles were packed on a barrow, and made a load sufficiently heavy for a young mule. But, more willing than able, I started off, proud that I could move such a mass on a wheelbarrow. I got on remarkably well till I struck the mud road, now Seventh avenue, leading to my friend B.'s house. There I toiled and tugged, and tugged and toiled, and could not budge the load up the hill, the wheel going its half diameter into the mud every time I would try to propel forward. Finally a good-natured Irishman passed by with a dray and took my barrow, self and all on his vehicle, and, in consideration of my promise to pay him a bit, landed me at my destination.

I counted the articles carefully as I delivered them, and, with my empty barrow, trudged my way back, whistling with glee over my triumph over difficulty. Some weeks after I paid the Irishman the bit, and never got it back from my employers. But to the moral. A merchant had witnessed my struggles, and how zealously I struggled to deliver that load of hardware; he even watched me to the house and saw me count each piece as I landed it in the doorway. He sent for me next day, asked my name, told me he had a reward for my industry and cheerfulness under difficulty in the shape of a five hundred dollar clerkship in his establishment. I accepted, and now, after nearly half a century has passed, I look back and say I wheeled myself into all I own, for that reward of perseverance was my grand stepping-stone to fortune.

The speaker was a very wealthy banker, a man of influence and position, and one universally respected for many good qualities of head and heart. Boys, take a moral from this story, and be willing and industrious. You do not know how many eyes are upon you to discover whether you are sluggish and careless, or industrious and willing, or how many there are who, if you are moral and worthy, will give you a stepping-stone to wealth and position.

Paying for the Church.

A correspondent of the Hartford *Churchman* tells the following story as a veritable incident in the life of the late Rev. Dr. Charles Burroughs, of Portsmouth, N. H.:

The good doctor, then rector of St. John's, Portsmouth, spending a vacation at the Isles of Shoals, which were then much more populous than now, in his rambles there came upon an old church. He made inquiries, and found that it had long been wholly unused, and that the people, for the most part, had not for an equal time heard the sound of divine worship. His soul was stirred for them, "as sheep having no shepherd." He called together some of the principal islanders and secured both their permission to hold divine services there on the Sundays and their promise to attend. He then caused the dusty and somewhat dilapidated place to be cleaned and slightly repaired, the broken panes to be reset, etc., at his own expense. Then, though he sorely needed entire rest, he undertook and held divine services there for a succession of Sundays, and visited the people from house to house during the week, to do them good. The congregations were considerable, and always listened respectfully. At last the vacation was over. In his last discourse he bade them good-bye, and gave them his best counsel for the future. The Sunday passed away, and on the morrow he had just pushed off in the sail-boat which was to convey him back to Portsmouth and his parish, when a man came puffing and hallooing over the hill. The doctor thought some new act of duty or mercy was required of him, ordered the boat to return, at once disembarked, and went to meet the messenger. He brought the bill for the use of the church by the doctor for five Sundays. The people had held a meeting on Sunday night and fixed a reasonable price. The doctor paid it and returned home.

What Savages Think of Twins.

In Africa, according to Dr. Robert Brown in *Popular Science Monthly*, the birth of twins is commonly regarded as an evil omen. No one, except the twins themselves and their nearest relatives, is allowed to enter the hut in which they first saw the light. The children are not permitted to play with other children, and even the utensils of the hut are not permitted to be used by any one else. The mother is not allowed to talk to any one not belonging to her own family. If the children both live till the end of the sixth year, it is supposed that nature has accommodated herself to their existence, and they are thenceforth admitted to association with their fellows. Nor is this abomination of twin births restricted to Africa. In the island of Bali, near Java, a woman who is so unfortunate as to bear twins is obliged, along with her husband, to live for a month at the sea shore or among the tombs, until she is purified. The Khasias of Hindostan consider that to have twins assimilates the mother to the lower animals, and one of them is frequently put to death. An exactly similar belief prevails among some of the native tribes of Vancouver island. Among the Ainos, one of the twins is always killed, and in Arebo, in Guinea, both the twins and the mother are put to death.

California Farm Life.

There are few cozy, comfortable, middle-class homes. The house is either a magnificent country residence, or a mean, unpainted, redwood shanty, though neither can be occupied by a man immensely wealthy. Everything seems put there, adventitious; nothing grew out of the soil. There are no ancient trees, no shrubberies, no grass. Instead of homely farmer-messes, you eat urban fare of beefsteak and hot biscuit made with Boston yeast powder. You hope for pumpkin pie, and get a can of Baltimore oysters. There are Oregon apples, Cincinnati hams, and stewed prunes from Germany. A man may be worth $100,000 and have no milk to whiten his coffee. The cow runs on the range and comes home when she lists. A boy may be dispatched for her on his tough little shaggy cow horse, and a man must be sent to bring the boy home. The yard fences all look imported, as they are; all things have a contractor-like look, a little tawdry, a little cheap. Everything is so naked and so new that no one can hang a tradition on it. There is no moss on the fences; the newly-sawed boards and posts and the houses stand out painfully ugly and prominent beneath the lovely sky.

Trouble Indeed.

A crazy woman was lodged in jail at Omaha. Her mother, Eliza Betts, came up from Saline county for the purpose of securing her release, claiming that she would be able to take care of her daughter if she had her at home. Old Mrs. Betts told a pitiful story regarding her troubles. She said she had but one child left out of a family of six, one having been scalded to death, the second being killed by a fall from a tree, a third shot and two have died natural deaths. Her remaining child, although helpless and insane, still claims her tender love and care.

WALL STREET SNARES.

"Puts, Calls, and Straddles," the Game of Speculation that Swamps Many a "Little All."

"How to Speculate Without Risk!" "Puts," "Calls," "Straddles," and "Double Privileges!" Such are the head-lines in whole columns of advertisements in New York city journals. Now I want to expose one of the most barefaced swindles connected with Wall street, and it will be no fault of the *Times* if any of its readers are captured by the "put and call" brokers in New York. The newspapers have generally let these gentry alone, because their advertising patronage has been liberal. The press, in fact, have been their confederates, inasmuch as without the use of their columns the disgraceful business must long ere this have come to a disastrous end. But such publicity was given last week to the damage the brokers were doing to a worthy class as working-women, that to longer tolerate these gentry, and permit them to flout their gilded signs in the faces of the whole community as "bankers" would be to acquiesce in a public shame.

What is a "put"? For the benefit of the uninitiated I will explain. It is a privilege to deliver a certain stock at a given future time at a certain price, generally three or four per cent. beyond its market value at the time of the negotiation. For this privilege sums are charged varying from $100 to $300, according to the time and nature of the contract. Now, this is a very tempting form of gambling; say, for example, that Rock Island is selling at 105, and a person believing it much too dear, can buy the privilege for sixty days of putting it at 100—100 shares of stock, representing in money $10,500—and all this for $100 and the broker's commission. If, then, Mr. Tracy, the president, dies, or Mr. Vanderbilt is thrown out of his wagon in Harlem lane, or any other important event happens, down goes the stock to ninety or ninety-five. In that case the buyer of the "put" takes in his stock at the lower figures, and pockets the difference between that and the higher price. All this looks very well on paper, but there are several reasons why the poor dupes are reminded of the thimble-rig game of "Now you see it—now you don't!" In the first place, the brokers are nearly all of the confidence class, and generally buy and sell puts and calls on straw men, whom they represent as reputable, but who, upon a decline or rise in the market of three per cent., would incontinently fail; and, in that case, all that is left is a printed contract in which the owner is plainly written down an ass. In the next place, a stagnant and unfluctuating stock market where prices do not change two per cent. in a month, is often to be contended with, and in that event the money is surely sunk. The dupe, however, is induced to invest once more, on some confidential point in regard to some stock by which he can surely get his money back.

The "call" is exactly opposite to the "put." The broker agrees to give the buyer the privilege of calling a stock, say Pacific Mail, at such a figure in thirty or sixty days. Pacific is selling at forty, for example. A call will be sold at forty-five for sixty days for one per cent., or with commissions $106.25. If the stock goes to fifty, and the odds are fifty to one it won't, the purchaser of the call makes five hundred dollars, less his outlay, and double commissions for buying and selling; in other words, about $375. If the stock vibrates between forty and forty-one dollars per share, or goes down, the poor moth who has been fluttering about the candle of speculation for thirty or sixty days finds his financial wings singed to the extent of his investment in the call. All of the risks besides are incurred, as in the case of the put, bad faith, straw men, etc.

Now for the "straddle" or "double privilege." It takes a small-sized capitalist for these ventures. The other inducements were for shop boys, clerks, and sewing women; these "straddles" are for pretty storekeepers who have an ambitious itching to become speculators, and to be known on 'Change. These straddles cost from three to five hundred dollars, according to the stock desired. They are called "double privileges" because they embrace both a put and call. Take again the familiar instance of Pacific Mail. It is selling at forty. A straddle can be bought at the market price, say four per cent., or four hundred dollars. This is for the privilege of putting it at forty, or for calling it at the same price within sixty days. Now the stock has to go to thirty-six on the down course before you ever get your money back, or to forty-four on the upward tack, and then any error in judgment in buying in your stock at the decline, or selling it out at the advance, is fatal to the speculation. Figures, however, are paraded before the public in the newspapers to show how much Smith and Jones made in the month by buying privileges, and exceptional advances and declines are cited to make their arguments plausible.—*New York Correspondence Philadelphia Times.*

Running a Newspaper.

Running a newspaper is like lighting a fire in bad weather. Every one thinks he can do it better than the one who has his hand in. Through some misapprehension of facts a large class of people have come to the idea that it costs little or nothing to conduct a newspaper, and that most every one can do it as well, if not better than the one that publishes the paper. It has become a general fashion for persons to call at any newspaper office and ask for a copy of the paper, having no idea that it costs the publisher money and hard work to buy and print the paper. There is no business in which there is more, or even as much, financial risk as in a newspaper, and few businesses in which there is as much capital invested. More than eight millions of dollars have been lost in newspaper schemes in the last year. A newspaper is an article for sale and cannot be had for nothing. There are few businesses which require the common sense and good judgment as to conduct a newspaper profitably and to the interest of the public. Few persons think that every little item has to be read over and over to consider the good points and the bad, and to see whether it will be to your interest to publish it. Most every one who can write at all thinks he understands the whole profession better than the one who has his hand in. It is a fact most every one who can write at all, has some thought which he or she can put on paper, but what of them? The readers of the paper will not be interested in them, and if the plan is kept up, the readers will loss interest in the paper, and by-and-bye drop off, leaving the concern in a pitiful condition. To conduct a newspaper so that it will be read with more interest each week, is what every one who has an idea of publishing a paper must do. An editor must be untired, if he wishes to make his paper interesting. He must never be content with filling his columns each week, but must try to fill them with the news in as condensed and acceptable a manner as possible. To do all the above things, do them well in each and every week in the year is what few have an idea of doing, and what few have an idea of having to be done, unless they know something of the business. It requires a steady and sensible person to conduct a newspaper that it may be financially profitable. It is not the writing alone, but putting it up in a tasteful style that every one will like to read it, and make it financially profitable.

The New Style.

The New Orleans *Republican* says of the pull-back style of ladies' dresses: Were this display produced by the simple wearing of scant skirts in the style of the graceful Josephine, leaving to the wanton wind, in its freakishness, the task of fracing for a fleeting occasional moment the charming outlines in fuller relief, taste would not complain and criticism would be disarmed. For such momentary betrayal of charms which modesty instinctively conceals, being the result of accident, could not be censured. But the dreadful permanency of the display produced by the tying back style and the premeditation which it manifests, defeat their own objects and make that, which accidentally seen would be captivating, so common as to lose all charm.

HUNGRY MINERS.

A Sad Prospect for Some of the Argonauts in the Black Hills.

A Black Hills correspondent of the New York *Herald* has serious forebodings of coming suffering among the miners there. He says: The increasing number of miners in this country is a subject for serious philanthropic attention. I have remarked the suffering which many of them have shown a willingness to undergo by reason of the infatuation under which they labor. They confidently expect that in a few months there will be a dense population, and that a market will be established here for its convenience. The companies best provided with supplies have sufficient to sustain them for only two months. Many who at first were so provided have allowed their provender to become exhausted before thinking of replenishing it. Several miners have, at the very verge of starvation, determined to turn their steps homeward. The problem which stares them in the face is to procure food to sustain them on the journey. The commissary regulations are enforced with severity in this command, and no civilians can procure provisions unless through the charity of officers or the dishonesty of soldiers. Those miners who are well supplied hold on to their stores with a pharisaical grip, and refuse to sell any part of them for even fabulous prices. It is easy to foresee, if the government does not force the invaders to retire from the Black Hills during the summer and autumn, that there will be terrible suffering among them after the commencement of winter. There is no military or Indian post in such proximity as to make it easy of access, and those who allow themselves to be shut up in the valleys by the deep snows, with a meager store of food, may end their existence by starvation.

The government would do well to express its authority, if for no other than a benevolent purpose, in preventing such a sad result. The miner always trusts, to a superstitious degree, to luck; and this peculiarity renders him still more careless of the present and unconcerned for the future.

One afternoon two men, formerly resident in Kentucky and Missouri, came into the camp from the upper valley and represented themselves as destitute of food and anxious to return to Fort Laramie. They were disgusted with the meagerness of the gold product in this country and said that there were many others equally disappointed. They offered some of their bedding in exchange for rations, of which they succeeded in obtaining a small quantity.

A Deadly Feud.

A deadly personal feud in Texas has just been abated by the death of one of the parties. These were two doctors, Mallette and Manning, practicing in the neighborhood of Scrubin. There were professional jealousies between them, and they hated each other as only professional rivals can. Some months ago they met, and, agreeing to have it out, went to a shop, selected each a knife and seeking an open place, began a deadly duel. They were separated before either was mortally wounded, each vowing future vengeance. They recovered slowly from their wounds. Manning's head had been almost severed from his body, and during his recovery he became fearfully deformed, his head being drawn, by the cutting of the muscles, out of its natural position. He rejired to Bell county while convalescing, still nursing his wrath against Mallette, who, upon his part, was no more forgiving. No sooner was Manning domiciled in his old home than his enemy sought him with a gun. Manning, however, was ready for him, and shot him dead as soon as he made his appearance. No Corsican vendettas were ever more implacable than some of these quarrels in the Southwest.

Curious Story.

Massachusetts papers are printing the following story: John Manning, a young man of North Adams, went to work in some print works in New York about six weeks ago, and did the work of two men who had been discharged. After he had been in his new situation a week, he was invited by these men to go with them on an excursion. The next day his employers missed him, and his continued absence led them to think that something was wrong. A search was made, which resulted in finding him in a piece of woods not far from the city, raving mad and almost dead from exposure. Word was sent to his father, and he was taken home in a sad condition, it requiring four men at times to prevent him harming himself or others, and he had to be sent to the Northampton asylum. The physicians having charge of the case pronounce it a bad one. The insanity is supposed to have been the result of some drug given him maliciously by the men with whom he was last seen. When found he had been robbed of his watch and some money.

"Yerra Weel Pitched."

The stubborn and perverse disposition of donkeys has sometimes been the occasion of amusing situations; as, for instance: In Scotland they have narrow, open ditches, which they call sheep-drains. A man was riding a donkey across a sheep pasture, but when the animal came to a sheep-drain, he would not go over it. So the man rode him back a short distance, turned him round, and applied the whip, thinking, of course, that the donkey, when going at the top of his speed, would jump the drain before he knew it. But not so. When the donkey got to the drain, he stopped all of a sudden, and the man went over Mr. Neddy's head. No sooner had he touched the ground than he got up, and, loaking the beast in the face, said: "Verra weel pitched; but then, hoo are ye gaun tae get ower yersel?"

The Jumping Fish.

The Lancaster (Penn.) *Examiner* reports that while a raft was passing down the Susquehanna river, just at the Conewago falls, above Collin's Station, it was beset by a school of black bass numbering probably two hundred, all of which leaped up out of the water and on to the raft. The raftsmen tried to secure the fish and succeeded in getting about twenty-one of them, which weighed in the average from three-quarters to two and a half pounds. Judge Libhart is authority for this item, and he also informed the reporter that several boys who were lifting out lines a day or two ago in the Susquehanna river were astonished somewhat when five black bass leaped into their boat.

Last Warning.

He was evidently going West. People generally get aboard a train for the West when they have planned to go in that direction. He sat by the car window telling his wife and two daughters, who had accompanied him to the depot, what to do during his absence, when the bell rang and the train started.

"Good-bye, pa!" the three shouted.

"Good-bye!" he shouted back. The mother suddenly remembered something, and, running down the platform after the car, she called at the top of her voice:

"Pa! pa! don't make a mistake and drink that hair oil in the basket in place of the cold tea!"

Very Unsatisfactory.

This good little boy was sitting on the front steps whittling up his sister's embroidery frames and muttering to himself: "This ain't no good world to live in unless a feller is his father's and mother's only orphan boy. What makes me git so mad is to have my sister go and take all my ripe peaches to give to that big sweetheart of hers that comes round here seven nights in a week to git a square meal and make out as if he wanted to talk politics with father. I wish they'd marry and go to Texas, I do!" And then he threw the remnants of the frames into the street and seemed lighter hearted.

An accommodating man—Buggs—"Hello, Tripe, moving?" Tripe—"Yes." Buggs—"What for?" Tripe—"Well, times are a little hard, and I am moving to please my landlady."

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Items of Interest from Home and Abroad.

Since the assassination of President Moreno at Quito, the foreign residents have become alarmed, and there are strong suspicions that there will be a massacre of the foreign priests.

.....A man named Houghton, of Crawford county, Ind., who was concerned in the lynching of a man a year ago, recently turned State's evidence and implicated his comrades. A few nights afterward he was visted by a band of twenty-five masked men who gave him a terrible beating.....According to the late census, the total population of Chili is 2,067,524, an increase of 247,701 since the census of 1865. There are 26,528 foreigners in Chili.....An express train from St. Paul went through a bridge four miles from Chicago, killing the conductor, engineer and fireman, and slightly injuring a few of the passengers.

.....Courtney won the single sculll challenge cup at Saratoga in thirteen minutes and fifty-nine seconds. Smith and Eldred, of the Argonauta crow, won the pair-oar race in twenty-one minutes and thirty-six and one-half seconds, the distance being three miles with a turn.....Capt. Webb, of the English merchant service, swam from Dover to Calais in twenty-one hours and forty minutes, without using any life-saving or floating apparatus.....The Khedive of Egypt has sent three men-of-war and a force of troops to that portion of the Egyptian coast bordering on Abyssinia to punish the body of blacks invading Egyptian territory.....John Lee Powell was sentenced in Bridgeport, Conn., to twenty years' imprisonment for placing obstructions on a railroad track.

It is reported that the Khokand insurgents have surrounded Khojend, a large city fifty miles from Khokand. Communication between Khojend and Taschkend is interrupted. The authorities of Taschkend are arming the Russian inhabitants of the city.....Advices from Captain Edward Simpson, commanding the United States steamer Omaha, dated Panama, Aug. 26, announces that the State of Panama has declared war against the State of Colombia.....A dispatch from Halifax, N. S., states that the total catch of mackerel at the island this year is not above two-thirds that of last year, but the quantity is superior.....The bank of California, at San Francisco, stopped payment owing to a lack of coin. The officers claim to have sufficient assets to settle all liabilities. The bank will not resume business.....Stirling, Ahrens & Co., of Baltimore, Md., the largest sugar importing house in the country, suspended with liabilities amounting to $2,500,000.....James H. Noe, the New York merchant who was beaten on the head by a burglar he found in his store, has since died of his injuries.....The Atalanta crew, composed of college graduates, won the four-oared race at Saratoga against the amateurs in eighteen minutes and thirty-two and one-half seconds; Courtney and Robinson won the double scull contest in twelve minutes and forty-two and one-half seconds.....Twenty four crates of peaches were shipped to Europe by the steamer Ohio, the first shipment on record.....Well executed counterfeits of the $10 bill of the First National bank of Philadelphia are again in circulation.....Private telegrams from Montevideo state that the dissatisfaction with the President and his ministry is such that no doubt is entertained that another revolution is imminent in Uruguay.

The second day of the San Francisco panic resulted in the closing of the Merchants' bank and the National Gold Bank and Trust Company, not on account of insolvency, but simply lack of gold coin. They will resume in a few days. Wm. C. Ralston, president of the broken Bank of California, after attending a meeting of the directors of the bank, at which he was made to resign his offices, deliberately committed suicide by drowning.....Hon. George D. Lord, ex-member of the New York Assembly, was arrested for bribery in connection with a bill passed by the Assembly last winter for the additional compensation of one John Hand for dredging Black Rock harbor, Buffalo. He was held in $15,000 bail.....James R. McNeil, a well-known planter living eighteen miles below Memphis, Tenn., on the Arkansas side, was assassinated by an unknown man in broad daylight.....Mrs. J. P. Couse, of Nashville, committed suicide after her third attempt.....The new custom house regulation requiring due entry of the wearing apparel in actual use, and other personal effects, etc., of persons arriving in the United States from foreign countries went into effect Sept. first.

.....The Tripolitan authorities apologized to the United States consul for the indignities offered him.....Seo de Urgel capitulated. The Alfonsist army occupied the forts.....Passengers on a train from Chicago, via the Kankakee route, report the robbery of the occupants of the sleeping car to the amount of $1,000.....The proposed German pilgrimage to Lourdes was causing anxiety in France, as they do not wish to have the German religious difficulty transferred to French soil.....The propeller Comet collided with the Canadian steamer Manitoba on Lake Superior and was instantly sunk, ten of the people on her being drowned.

Advices from Herzegovina confirm the report that the insurgents have rejected the advice of the European powers to suspend hostilities, and also that they demand the independence of Bosnia.....Another revolution has begun in Santo Domingo. Ex-President Baez has been proclaimed President by the revolutionists. The cities of Santo Domingo and Puerto Plata remain loyal to President Gonzales.....The Scotch express on the Midland railroad, England, came into collision with an excursion train from Morecambe to Bradford, near Kildwick. Five persons were killed and forty injured, several probably fatally..... The foot and mouth disease is spreading among the cattle in Cumberland and Aberdeenshire, England..... Fourteen Montreal (Canada) dry goods firms were compelled to make arrangements with their creditors during one week.....Josephus Sooy, Jr., treasurer of New Jersey, has embezzled from the State about $60,000, which has been spent in dissipation. He was arrested in Philadelphia.....Thomas Callaghan, who occupied a room in a New York tenement with his mother and sister, drove his sister into the street at midnight and then killed his mother by beating her about the head. He was arrested.....Three young men and three young women were rowing on the river at New York on a Sunday, when they fastened a line from their boat to a tugboat in order to get a tow; but the sudden starting of the tug turned their boot over, and a girl of nineteen was drowning when one of the young men swam to her and they both sank out of sight..... Col. Edward N. Longstreet, of Syracuse, N. Y., committed suicide on account of financial difficulties.....Lewis J. Bennett, the canal contractor, has paid back to the State of New York, $12,000 of money fraudulently obtained. Canal Appraiser Davis has been arrested for complicity in the Hand contract fraud..... Secretary Bristow has ordered the sale of $4,000,000 of gold during September.....The business portion of Reynoldsville, Pa., was destroyed by fire.

One day's heavy rain in Washington, D. C., caused some of the sewers to burst, and thus overflowed a large portion of the city, doing much damage. Eleventh and Twelfth streets were flooded sufficiently to float an ordinary boat. Near Fiber creek thirty houses were flooded to a depth of nine feet..... A duel was fought in the dark at Waco, Tex., between Charles Carrick and J. M. Turner, over some trivial matter. The distance was four feet, and the weapons used were six-shooters. Three shots were fired. Turner was killed..... The rebellion in the Turkish provinces is spreading. Four thousand Serbians have entered Turkish territory, and are endeavoring to incite the Bulgarians to rise against the Porte. Bosnia is reported in full rebellion against the Porte, and Montenegro and Serbia are actively preparing for war. In Herzegovina the insurgents have formed a national government under Lynbobratich..... The English polar expedition has been heard from at West Greenland, being all well and on their way to Upernavik, whence they will visit Capt. Hall's grave..... A boy named Morris Ryan, residing at Hopkinton, Mass., started from his house to kill a cat, when he was stopped by his two sisters, who tried to persuade him to desist. A struggle ensued, during which the gun in Ryan's hands went off and killed the two girls.

.....The publishing house of Lee & Shepard, of Boston, and Lee, Shepard & Dillingham, of New York, have suspended.....Two new cases of yellow fever are reported from Fort Pickens, Barrancas Barracks, Fla.....Seventeen tramps were arrested in Rahway, N. J., and they threatened to have revenge. On the night after their release two barns and a lumber yard were fired by incendiaries.....The Atlantic mills at Lawrence, Mass., have recommenced running, and there is a prospect of steady employment for one thousand hands.

The total outstanding currency of the United States September 1st was $415,938,229.02.....Hon. J. M. Thacher, commissioner of patents, has resigned, to enter upon the practice of patent law in Chicago.....Two of the Franklin county (Ill.) Ku-Klux have been held in $1,000 bail to appear for trial. Six more of the outlaws have been arrested. The testimony shows that there are 400 of the organization in Franklin county, and 600 in Williamson..... The Khedive of Egypt expects to be called upon by the Turkish authorities to aid in putting down the Herzegovinian rebellion, and is consequently calling in his officers on furlough.....The *Republican Banner* and the *Union American*, of Nashville, Tenn., the oldest papers of the Southwest, have been consolidated under the name of the *American*.....Viscount de Meaux, the French minister of agriculture, recommends manufacturers to exhibit at the Centennial exhibition.....Auditor Thayer testified that the canal board let contracts for the Champlain canal improvement in direct violation of law, and expended $253,000 without any law whatever.....The paint factory of Baxter, Bell & Co., at Brooklyn, N. Y., was destroyed by fire, involving a loss of $150,000.

Government Telegraphs.

The London *Times* has the following: The public will learn with disappointment that an experience of the shilling telegraph system, extending over several years, has not confirmed the hopeful anticipations which were formed respecting it upon the analogy of the penny post. The time is at hand when it will even cease to pay its way, and, unless some considerable change can be introduced into the present system, it can only become a heavy and increasing permanent charge upon the finances of the country.

The increased business which has followed the introduction of the shilling telegram has been greatly outbalanced by a larger increase in the cost of working and maintenance. Contrary to all expectations, as the number of messages transmitted has increased the net receipts have steadily fallen off. Inland messages have increased from six millions in the last year of the telegraph companies to twenty millions a year at the present time. In the year ending March, 1871, from about ten millions of messages the revenue derived a net profit of over three hundred thousand pounds. Each successive year shows a great falling off, and in the corresponding year for 1874–1875, with a business which has doubled itself in four years, the profits have fallen off to little more than a tenth of that sum, and the estimates for the present twelvemonth exhibit a positive deficit of £268,000. That which in private hands was a paying speculation has become under government management, though its business has enormously increased and its returns are speedy and unfailing, a source of serious loss.

Deaths in the Coat Mines.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* gives the following list of casualties in July in the mines of the eastern district of the Wyoming coal fields, which comprise Scranton and the entire Lackawanna valley, together with Pittston and its surroundings in the Wyoming valley: During the month there were thirty mine accidents in this region, in which six men were killed outright—five by fall of roof and one by fire-damp explosion; there men had their legs broken, five were crippled with broken arms, ten were maimed and disfigured by explosions of powder, four were seriously injured by fire-damp, and the rest hurt by the cars. Of the entire number it will be safe to say that one half, or fifteen, were fatally wounded, while the balance have been crippled for life. This is certainly a thrilling record, and has forced the mine inspector, Mr. Blewith, to issue a peremptory order to all mine bosses to see that the law relating to the handling of powder in the mines is enforced, under penalty of prosecution.

We do not puff up everything, but when an article has as much merit as Dobbins' Electric Soap (made by Cragin & Co., Phila.), we gladly praise it, as does every one who ever tried it. Try it.

NOW IS THE TIME.—It is always the right time to do a good act, and every man with a family should regard himself short of his duty until his home is endowed with a Wilson shuttle sewing machine. Let it be understood that this admirable machine captured the prize medal and diploma of honor at the Vienna exposition in 1873, and has ever since demonstrated its superiority over all other machines. Machines will be delivered at any railroad station in this county, free of transportation charges, if ordered through the company's branch house at 237 and 239 Broadway, New York. They send an elegant catalogue and chromo circular free on application. This company want a few more good agents.—

BEAT IT FOR PROFIT.—Davidson & Calkins, of Sibley, Iowa, land agents for the Sioux City and St. Paul railroad, sold land in Lyon county to Joseph Hopkins for six dollars per acre. He, last spring, besides other crops, sowed six acres of barley, from which he thrashed 376 bushels, worth at Sibley eighty cents per bushel. This gives 300.80 from six acres, or over $50 per acre for one crop from 6 land. Who would not be a granger and live in Lyon county?—*Com.*

Edward Bayer, Esq., Horton, Kings county, N. S., writes that an astonishing cure has been effected on his daughter by the use of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*. The whole spine became diseased, she lost the use of her limbs, and her back was rounded up like a bow, in consequence of taking cold after having been inoculated for the kine pock. She is now well.—*Com.*

We pledge our reputation on the assertion that any educated physician, after a careful examination of the recipe, will say that *Parsons' Purgative Pills* possess more merit than any other pill now offered for sale.—*Com.*

The blood owes its red color to minute globules which float in that fluid, and contain, in a healthy person, a large amount of iron, which gives vitality to the blood. The Peruvian Syrup supplies the blood with this vital element and gives strength and vigor to the whole system.—*Com.*

Important to Travelers.

Persons visiting New York or leaving by the cars from Grand Central Depot, will save annoyance and expense of carriage hire and baggage expressage by stopping at Grand Union Hotel, opposite Grand Central Depot. Over 350 elegantly furnished rooms and fitted up at a cost of $900,000. European plan. Guests can live more luxuriously for the money at the Grand Union than at any other first-class house in New York. Stages and street cars pass the doors to all parts of the city. See that the hotel you enter is the Grand Union Hotel.—*Com.*

MESSRS. CRADDOCK & CO.,

1032 Race Street, Philadelphia, Pa.:

Gents—Please send me three bottles *Cannabis Indica*, box of Pills, and pot of Ointment. Mother has been suffering with **Bronchitis** for twenty years, and tried most all kinds of medicine, and says the *Cannabis Indica* is the only thing that gives her relief.

Respectfully yours,

JOSEPH A. ASHBROOK.

LOVELACEVILLE, Ballard Co., KY.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, FOR THE CURE OF CONSUMPTION, COUGHS AND COLDS.

The great virtue of this medicine is that it ripens the matter and throws it out of the system, purifies the blood, and thus effects a cure.

SCHENCK'S SEA WEED TONIC, FOR THE CURE OF DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, ETC.

The Tonic produces a healthy action of the stomach, creating an appetite, forming chyle, and curing the most obstinate cases of indigestion.

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, FOR THE CURE OF LIVER COMPLAINT, ETC.

These Pills are alterative, and produce a healthy action of the liver without the least danger, as they are free from calomel and yet more efficacious in restoring a healthy action of the liver.

These remedies are a certain cure for Consumption, as the Pulmonic Syrup ripens the matter and purifies the blood. The Mandrake Pills act upon the liver, create a healthy bile, and remove all diseases of the liver, often la cause of Consumption. The Sea